February 3, 1773. NUMB. 2302.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

An ALLEGORY.

A BENEFICENT man, deſirous to contribute to the happineſs of one of his ſlaves, ſet him at liberty, had a ſhip rigged for him, and gave him a ſufficiency to ſeek his fortune in any country he ſhould chuſe to ſettle in.

The grateful ſlave ſet ſail, but was ſcarce out at ſea, when by a dreadful ſtorm he was caſt on an iſland, which he believed was uninhabited. He had loſt his merchandize, the ſhip's crew were all drowned, and he was the only that eſcaped, without help, and conſigned over to the uncertainty of a futurity, which he fancied muſt be equally diſaſtrous. He walked about, not knowing were he went, abſorbed in reflections, till a high road came full in view. He followed it with joy, and at a diſtance diſcovered a great city. His hopes were revived, and towards it he bent his ſteps. But how great was his aſtoniſhment when, coming nearer, he ſaw himſelf ſurrounded by the inhabitants who came out to meet him, and by heralds proclaiming aloud, "People, here is your Monarch!" Repeated acclamations preceded him into the city, where he was conducted with pomp, and ſhewed into the palace, the ordinary abode of their Kings. Here he was cloathed with a purple mantle, and his head bound round with a diadem. The principal Lords, in the name of the whole people, came to ſwear to him the obedience due to Sovereigns.

The new Monarch could not believe but it was a dream; yet, perſuaded by a longer experience of the reality of his deſtiny, he frequently aſked himſelf, "What is all this? And what does the ſupreme Being intend to do with me!"

This thought, which continually agitated him, encouraged him at length to obtain ſome inlight, if poſſible, into the matter. He ſent for that Lord of his Court who oftened approached his perſon, who gave him advice, and whom Providence ſeemed to have deſtined for ſharing the government with him. "Miniſter, ſaid he to him, what is it that has made me King? Why am I obeyed, and what is likely to become of me?" "Know, Prince, anſwered the Miniſter, that the Genii, who inhabit this iſland, have requeſted of God to ſend them yearly a child of Adam to reign over them. The Omnipotent has deigned to hear their ſupplication, and every year on a certain day a man arrives here. The people in crouds run out to meet and welcome him, as you have ſeen; they acknowledge him for their Sovereign, but the duration of his reign cannot exceed that of a year. On the revolution of that fatal term, he is precipitated from the Throne, ſtript of his royal ornaments, and cloathed in a coarſe garb; the pitileſs ſoldiers drag him to the ſea-ſide, and toſs him into a ſhip that carries him into another iſland, which is naturally arid and deſert. He, who but a few days before was a powerful Monarch, finds neither ſubject, nor friend, nor comforter; and he leads a painful and dolorous life. The people, after ſo treating their former King, go out of the town to meet the new Monarch, whom Providence ſends them conſtantly every year. Such is, Prince, the irrevocable law, which you cannot reverſe."

"Were my predeceſſors, ſaid the King, informed of the rigours of their lot?" "Not one of them, replied the Miniſter, was ignorant of it; but they had not the courage to caſt on a bitter futurity eyes, which had been dazzled with the ſplendor that environs a Throne: The intoxication of tranſitory pleaſures diverted them from the idea of a durable happineſs, and they knew not how to prevent the end that threatened them; the year of their proſperity conſtantly paſſed away without their perceiving it; at laſt the fatal day came, and they had done nothing to mitigate the inevitable cataſtrophe of their being."

This ſpeech of the Miniſter awaked all the Prince's fears; he ſaw with great regret that a part of the precious time was already elapſed, and he reſolved to avail himſelf in the beſt manner of what remained. "Wiſe Miniſter, ſaid he, to the Genius, you have announced misfortunes to me; can you now teach me, or can any other, the means of averting them from my head?"

"Remember, Sire, ſaid the Genius to him, that you entered naked on this iſland; know that you will go out of it the ſame way, and that you never again will return to it. There is but one way of avoiding the ills you are threatened with, and this to ſend into the iſland of your deſtination ſome able workmen to conſtruct warehouſes, which you muſt ſtore with all neceſſary proviſions for the wants of life. Profit of the moments of your proſperity, and make ſure of reſources for a more difficult time; but you muſt quickly put in execution your project; the time preſſes, the term approaches, opportunity once ſlipped may never return again. Remember particularly that you will find nothing in the place of your future long habitation, but what you have hence tranſported in the few days that remain to you."

The King approved the Miniſter's ſcheme, and abided by his counſels to carry it into execution. The neceſſary workmen were diſpatched over immediately; every requiſite article was in great forwardneſs, and the Monarch likewiſe ſent before him as many inhabitants as he judged neceſſary to make his abode equally agreeable and fertile.

Mean while the time approached for quitting his kingdom; but this Prince, far from regretting the change, ſighed after the moment when he ſhould take poſſeſſion of his new ſtate. The appointed day at laſt came; he was precipitated from the Throne, ſtripped of his royal robes, as he had been foretold, and conducted to a ſhip which carried him to the place of his exile. The dethroned Monarch happily arrived there, and lived there ſtill more happily, with the ſupplies his wiſdom had there collected.---The Arabic manuſcript, from which this Allegory has been tranſlated, gives us the following explanation of it,

The beneficent man is God: The ſlave is the child that is conceived: The ſhip, in which his Maſter makes him embark, is his mother's womb: The ſhipwreck is the inſtant of birth: The iſle he is caſt upon is this world: The Genii that meet him are his parents, who take care of his infancy: The Miniſter, that warns him of his melancholy fate, is wiſdom: The year he is to reign is the duration of human life; and the deſert iſland he is conducted to is the other world: The workmen he ſends off before him are the good works he has done during his life: The Princes, his predeceſſors, who paid no attention to the ills that threatened them, are the generality of men, who, intirely taken up with the pleaſures of this world, do not think of the other, where they are unhappy, from preſenting their hands empty of good works before the Throne of God.

CHARACTERISTIC of a true GENEROUS SPIRIT.

GENEROSITY consiſts in doing good to our enemies; and this is the ſubject of the following apologue.

An honeſt father of a family, full of wealth and years, had a mind to ſettle, before he died, his ſucceſſion between his three ſons, and divide his wealth between them, the fruit of his labours and induſtry. After having made three equal diviſions, and aſſigned to each his portion, "I have ſtill, added he, a diamond of great value; and I deſign it for him of you, who ſhall beſt deſerve it by ſome noble and generous action, and I allow you a quarter of a year to qualify yourſelves to obtain it." The three ſons immediately diſperſe, but come together again at the preſcribed time. They preſent themſelves before their judge, and the eldeſt makes this report: "Father, during my abſence, a ſtranger found himſelf ſo circumſtanced as to be obliged to entruſt me with his whole fortune; he had no ſecurity from me in writing, and he would not have been able to produce any proof, nor the leaſt token of the depoſit; but I faithfully reſtored it to him. Is there not ſomething laudable in this fidelity?" "Thou haſt done ſon, anſwered the old gentleman, what was only thy duty. If thou hadſt been capable of acting otherwiſe, the baſeneſs ſhould have weighed thee down with ſhame to the grave; for probity is a duty. Thy action is an action of juſtice, but not an action of generoſity." The ſecond ſon pleaded his cauſe, in his turn, much in theſe words: "I happened to be, during my journey, on the ſtrand of a lake; a child had unguardedly fallen into it, and would have been drowned, had not I ventured in, and ſaved his life, in preſence of many inhabitants of the village, bordering on this lake, who can atteſt the truth of the fact." "Very well, ſaid the father, interrupting him, there is nothing noble in this action; it is only a point of humanity." The laſt of the three brothers then ſpoke: "Father, ſaid he, I found my mortal enemy, who had wandered out of his road, aſleep, without knowing it, on the brink of an abyſs; the leaſt motion made by him, at the time of waking, muſt have tumbled him headlong into it; his life was in my hands: I took care to awake him with the proper precautions, and dragged him away from that fatal place." "Hah! my dear ſon, cried the good father with tranſports, and tenderly embracing him, thine, undoubtedly, is the precious jewel; for thou haſt the beſt claim to it."

FEBRUARY 3, 1773.

THE CREDITORS of JOHN BAILEY are deſired to call on CHARLES MEREDITH, the Fifth Inſtant, for a ſecond Dividend of his Eſtate.

A LAWYER in the city of Philadelphia, many months ago lent the fourth volume of BLACKSTONE's COMMENTARIES, London edition, to ſome gentleman whoſe name he hath forgot. The borrower of ſaid volume is requeſted to return it as ſoon as poſſible to ROBERT BELL, Bookſeller, at the late Union Library, in Third-ſtreet. There is reaſon to ſurmiſe the ſaid fourth volume hath been lent to ſeveral perſons ſince it left the proprietor's library. All the world aſſert it is a pity that generoſity ſhould ſuffer; therefore it is hoped, even the ſecond, third, or fourth borrower poſſeſſeth integrity enough to give intelligence as above.

N. B. The FOURTH VOLUME of the AMERICAN EDITION of BLACKSTONE's COMMENTARIES on the LAWS of ENGLAND, will be ready for the ſubſcribers ſome time this month. *February* 2, 1773.

FEBRUARY 1, 1773.

ALL Perſons, having any Demand againſt the Eſtate of THOMAS GREEN, late of Eaſt-Nantmill Townſhip, Cheſter County, Yeoman, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, to make Payment to the Subſcriber, in Moravian-Alley, Philadelphia. ¶ LEWIS WEISS, Adminiſtrator.

To be SOLD by

CARLILE AND SIMMONS,

At their Lumber-yard, ſituate between Vine and Saſſafras-ſtreets, extending from Second to Third-ſtreet, and oppoſite George Button's, at the Sign of the Red Lion, in Second-ſtreet,

PINE and CEDAR BOARDS, pine and oak ſcantlin, oak laths, red cedar timber, ſuitable for ſhip building, cedar poſts, of different ſizes, cellar door checks and ſills, of ditto, inch and half-inch red cedar boards, half-inch poplar boards and bedſtead ſtuff, a parcel of broad poplar boards, ſuitable for Coach-makers, and ſome four inch poplar plank, ſuitable for Hatters, &c. ¶

To be SOLD by

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, JOINER,

In Fourth-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA,

A VERY large aſſortment of MAHOGONY and WALNUT boards, plank, chair banniſters and logs, high and low poſt bedſtead ſtuff, rule joint ſtuff, two inch poplar plank, half-inch poplar boards, chair pannel boards, a large parcel of red cedar inch and half-inch coffin boards, poſts and logs; alſo, bedſtead-ſcrews, ſacking-bottoms and bedſteads. As I have a very large and great aſſortment of the above joiners ſtuff, thoſe who pleaſe to favour me with their orders from town or country will be ſerved to their advantage, and their favours ſhall be gratefully remembered, by

Their much obliged friend, &c.

¶ SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

To be LETT, for a TERM of YEARS, and may be entered on the Firſt of the Fourth-Month next,

A PLANTATION, ſituate on the provincial road, leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, in Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 180 acres, with a dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, a good orchard, and about 15 acres of meadow; the chief part may be watered.

Likewiſe to be LETT, a TANYARD, with about 70 acres of clear LAND, in the townſhip aforeſaid, with a good ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, barn, ſtables, mill-houſe, and a good orchard, with 8 or 10 acres of meadow; being the real eſtate of George Sinkler, deceaſed, and to be lett till the heirs are of age, by THOMAS PIM. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, containing upwards of 400 acres, 120 acres cleared, with meadow made, and may be made, upwards of 100 acres, and may be chiefly all watered; the whole plentifully ſtored with ſprings and ſtreams of water, one of the Forks of Brandywine running ¾ of a mile through ſaid place; a good young bearing orchard, of 10 acres, with near 500 apple-trees, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with a log kitchen, good barn, ſtables and cow-houſe; the whole under good repair; the houſe pleaſantly ſituate on the great road leading from Lancaſter road to Reading Furnace. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes,

Jan. 18, 1773. JOHN GILLEVLEN.

MAREDANT's DROPS,

THE moſt ſucceſsful remedy in all ſcorbutic CASES ever diſcovered, they have relieved great numbers in this province, as well as in New-York, New-England, and the Carolinas, and are to be had, at 14s. a bottle, of

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

Near the Coffee-houſe, in Market-ſtreet.

Thoſe perſons, who want relief in this horrible diſorder, are deſired to peruſe the under-written certificate of cures performed by theſe drops.

To the PUBLIC.

MY Daughter is effectually cured, by the uſe of *Maredant's* Drops (prepared by Mr. *Norton*) of an inveterate humour, occaſioned by the relicks of the ſmall-pox, which cauſed ſeveral ulcers in her knees, legs, &c. with one knee ſhe was ſo violently bad, that the lotion, which was injected to cleanſe the wound on one ſide, came out on the other; in the courſe of five years, I employed ſeveral of the moſt eminent Surgeons in London, without the child's receiving the leaſt benefit from any of them, one of whom (who is of the greateſt repute among the faculty) declared, that if ever the virulency of the humour could be corrected, the patient would have a ſtiff knee for life; that knee is now quite flexible, and the child, in all other reſpects, happily cured, to the aſtoniſhment of the many Surgeons that attend her, and every body elſe that knew her in her deplorable ſituation, all which I impute to the powerful influence of *Maredant's* Drops, which Mr. *Norton* is at liberty to make public, in order to promote the ſale of his medicines, as well as for the afflicted to know where to find a remedy, under the like unhappy circumſtances. *D. DAVIS.*

Iſlington road, *October*, 1766.

To the PROPRIETOR of *MAREDANT's* DROPS.

SIR,

HAVING been for ſeveral years paſt afflicted with a ſcorbutic diſorder, which ſhewed itſelf externally on my ſhoulders, neck and ears, inſomuch that my ears have been often ulcerated, and my neck over-ſpread with ſcales like a fiſh, I had almoſt a continued pain and diſorder, with a pain at my ſtomach, I loſt my appetite, my complexion changed to a yellow hue, and in ſhort, I was in a very bad ſtate of health, but am now, by the uſe of *Maredant's* Drops, perfectly recovered; you may ſhow this letter to any of your patients, or make what other uſe of it you pleaſe, as I think, in gratitude, I ought to acknowledge how much I owe to your Medicine the recovery of my health, from that of a very bad conſtitution.

I am, with great eſteem, SIR,

Your obedient and very humble ſervant,

JOHN HALL, Attorney, in Johnſon's Court, Fleet-ſtreet.

Reading, January 21, 1773.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 8th day of February next, at the place hereafter deſcribed, a certain improvement, plantation, tract, piece or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Robeſon, in the county of Berks, adjoining the lands of Jonathan Worrall, James Treeby, and Mark Bird, containing 200 acres, or thereabouts, be the ſame more or leſs, with the appurtenances; late the eſtate of Michael Bardth; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ GEORGE NAGEL, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEW two ſtory brick TENEMENT, in Front-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Bank Meeting-houſe, about 20 feet front on ſaid ſtreet, and next but one to Arch-ſtreet. And alſo one other two ſtory brick TENEMENT, about 20 feet in front, on Water-ſtreet, and likewiſe next but one to Arch-ſtreet. The purchaſer, or purchaſers, on giving ſecurity and paying intereſt, may have almoſt what time he or they ſhall chooſe to pay the purchaſe-money in. For terms, apply to THOMAS WISHART, in Front-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet. ¶ 4 *W.*

Lancaſter, January 15, 1773.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Benjamin Kendall* and *William Fell* did, on the 13th day of *June*, 1770, ſell unto us, *George Fackler*, *Matthias Grall*, and *Abraham Brackbeel*, of *Lancaſter* county, a certain tract of land, ſituate in *Pextang* townſhip, in ſaid county, adjoining lands of *John Buzard* and others, containing 405¼ acres, which lands they agreed to convey unto us, by good deed or deeds, valid in law, on or before the 13th day of *Auguſt*, 1770.---In conſideration whereof, we have paid them, the ſaid *Benjamin Kendall* and *William Fell*, 270l in part, and have jointly given two obligations for the reſidue of the purchaſe-money, unto the ſaid *Kendall* and *Fell*; the ſaid bonds bearing date the 13th day of *June*, 1770; one of them conditioned for the payment of about 170l. in 16 months after the date of the ſaid bond, with lawful intereſt; and the other conditioned for the payment of 220l. 8s. 4d. in two years after the date of ſaid bond, with lawful intereſt for the ſame.---And as the ſaid *Kendall* and *Fell* have not conveyed ſaid land to us, neither doth it appear that they can be enabled to make a conveyance, in any reaſonable hereafter; WE DO THEREFORE forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bonds, as we are determined not to pay the ſame, unleſs compelled thereto by law, or having received a confirmation for ſaid land. MATTHIAS GRALL, for himſelf and GEORGE FACKLER and ABRAHAM BRACKBEEL. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN AWAY, *on the 15th of October laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Antrim townſhip, Cumberland county, Penſylvania, a country-born NEGROE man, about 26 years old, named* Jerry, *ſpeaks good Engliſh, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, a well built, well featured, active fellow, the upper part of his head uſually ſhaven, has a long foot; his cloathing uncertain; he was bred near Bladenſburg, in Maryland. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and brings him home, or ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by*

¶ JAMES M'CLENAHAN.

A STRAY HORSE.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Colebrook-dale townſhip, in Berks county, on the 10th day of November laſt, a dark brown trotting Horſe, about 16 hands high, and about 16 or 17 years old, with an iron hopple faſtened about his neck, has a large white ſtar on his forehead, and one white hind foot, lately ſhod before, newly trimmed between his ears, where the bridle lays, branded on the near buttock with an undeſcribable mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JACOB BEHM. ‡

From the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

REFLECTIONS on CELIBACY and MARRIAGE.

IT may be laid down as an indubitable maxim, that the more a man keeps company with women of virtue and honour, the more reſpectably he muſt think of the ſex: Thoſe who generally dine in a tavern, and ſpend the evening in a brothel, might be pleaſed to conſider, "That all ſeems yellow to the jaundiced eye." In the preſent depraved and degraded ſtate of human nature, there muſt be bad women, as well as bad men; but, from all obſervations hitherto made, there are ſuch a variety of ways for a huſband to oblige the woman that depends upon him, and ſuch an affectionate tenderneſs, ſuch a grateful feeling and acknowledgment of good uſage in the ſex, that a man of ſenſe and prudence may almoſt always reckon upon living happily with the woman of his choice.

Every man ſhould marry early in life; and ſcarce ever any man has been known, who married late, that did not regret the delay. There is great pleaſure in the probable view of ſeeing one's children ſettled in the world; a pleaſure which one cannot indulge, who marries late; he muſt rather ſuffer from the continual apprehenſion of their falling under the management of relations or ſtrangers, neither of whom do at all times diſcharge the duties of that ſacred truſt, in the way an indulgent fond parent would wiſh. But, when early marriages are recommended, thoſe only ſhould be meant, where the contracting parties have a probable view of a decent ſubſiſtence, according to their rank in ſociety. For, if we look abroad into the world, we ſhall find too early and imprudent marriages the ſource of infinite diſtreſs, and ſtrongly operating upon the minds of the timid and cautious as a bar to marriage.

But if great numbers thus come together, without a prudent regard to their future circumſtances, there are not a few who continue ſingle all their lives, from a diſtruſt of Providence, and a too anxious concern about the neceſſaries of life. The firſt, I think, are more pardonable, and have a better claim to the aid and ſupport of ſociety, than the laſt have to its forgiveneſs---Without the imprudence of the one, the numbers of mankind would every year decreaſe; agriculture, trade and manufactures, could not be carried on---By the unſocial œconomy of the other, the ſtate is depopulated, and many an amiable woman ſuffered to bloom, to fade, and to die unmarried, who might have been the happy mother of healthy and virtuous children.

A woman's perſonal qualities are the great object which a man of ſenſe ought to have in view; and of theſe he had need to be well aſſured, as great numbers, both men and women, can with eaſe aſſume tempers and ſentiments very foreign to their real diſpoſition and character. Though I am far from thinking that pride and vanity are characteriſtic of the fair ſex, yet, as they have frequent and ſtrong incitements to both, we may obſerve that theſe vices are, in many, the ſource of affectation, extravagance, inſolence and meanneſs. Though, indeed, a man's own obſervation of a Lady's conduct and character ſhould chiefly direct his choice, yet the character of the mother is a very weighty conſideration, as a bar or inducement to firſt advances: How can it be expected that a girl, who has had the misfortune to be trained up under the eye of a vain ſilly woman, who has always taken more upon her, than her rank and merit intitled her to, I ſay, how can it be expected that ſuch a one has eſcaped the contagion of bad example? If ſhe has ſeen her mother almoſt conſtantly indulging thoſe paſſions, what an uncommon degree of reſolution and good ſenſe will it require in her to reſtrain them?

Though mental qualities are confined to no rank nor ſtation, yet there are ſome circumſtances, which make bad qualities in a woman more inſupportable than they otherwiſe would have been: For inſtance; a man, perhaps from obſerving the haughty temper and gay turn of ſome Ladies of family, marries a woman, whoſe birth and education furniſh no pretence for taking much upon her, and where it might be hoped that gratitude, for the diſtinction conferred upon her, would have ſome little influence upon her conduct---this woman, nevertheleſs, turns out very much the fine Lady---muſt in every thing be at the top of the mode, and outdoes the whole pariſh in extravagance---conſcious that nothing but ſhow and parade can give her any conſequence, from this ſhe will have it at all hazards. Muſt not a man's ſorrows, in this caſe, come upon him with accumulated weight? Muſt he not think it peculiarly hard to be plagued and undone by a woman, whom he had ſo highly obliged? By one who had reproached his own connexions, and by whoſe connexions he was reproached?

It is not, however, hereby intended to recommend marrying women of ſuperior quality; far leſs to inſinuate, that women of low birth always turn ill out; though to marry above, rather than below one's rank, is, of the two, the leaſt dangerous error: A woman of ſenſe and education will always conform herſelf to the circumſtances of the family into which ſhe marries; indeed it is much eaſier for ſuch a one to deſcend, than it is for one raiſed from low life to bear her elevation with equanimity. Mr. Buckley married a Lady much his ſuperior in birth, with whom he lived happily many years: He was a ſenſible well-bred man, and knew, upon every occaſion, how to ſhew a juſt ſenſe of the honour ſhe had done him. That graceful eaſy manner, ſo remarkable in thoſe who have ſeen good company, made every body happy, who had the honour of viſiting at his houſe; and the woman, whom his relations at firſt ſaw with a kind of painful reſtraint, roſe every day in their affection and eſteem, till at laſt they wondered upon what their prejudices could have been founded. Her children were the plaineſt things, and were early taught to ſet no value upon any circumſtance merely accidental. She paid the ſtricteſt regard to the œconomy of her family; every thing was purchaſed from the beſt hands, and laid in at the proper ſeaſon; nothing was ſuperfluous, nothing wanting.

Mr. Buckley, by a great and unexpected misfortune in trade, was reduced to the diſagreeable neceſſity of ſtopping payments.----The loſs he had ſuſtained was conſiderable, but his wife being ſecured in the life-rent of ſo much of his real eſtate, his debts might have been compounded for a very moderate ſum; and, with this view, a relation offered to advance whatever money ſhould be wanted. But the worthy man had a mind much above the meanneſs of taking an undue advantage of his creditors. He thanked his friend for his generous offer, but told him, that, if poſſible, he would avoid the diſtreſs of compounding his debts.---He called a meeting of his creditors; laid a ſtate of his affairs before them, and ſaid he hoped, by an indulgence of eighteen months time, to do them all juſtice: "I hope (ſaid he) Gentlemen, none of you diſtruſt my honour; if you do, and would rather chooſe to enter upon the preſent management of my effects, I have no title to object; I am ready to deliver up my books, with an aſſignment to the whole.---And to ſhew that I make the offer freely, and in good earneſt, I now put into your hands a deed, by which my wife renounceth her ſecurities upon my real eſtate. We rather chooſe to throw ourſelves upon the Providence of God, than to live ſuſpected of any unjuſt deſigns againſt our creditors." Bad as the world is, ſuch greatneſs of mind is ſtill venerated; not a man complained of his loſs; not one would ſuffer Mr. Buckley to quit the management of his own matters; not one expreſſed the remoteſt doubt of his integrity, nor deſired any ſecurity to be joined to his own. He called in his debts, made the moſt of his effects upon hand, and, by the aid juſt mentioned, ſtill carried on buſineſs, and even paid off ſmall debts to thoſe who could ill afford to lie out of their money.---In ſhort, by diligence and prudent management, in the time propoſed, he paid every creditor his laſt penny; and, by the bleſſing of God, found himſelf in a thriving way.

Before this misfortune happened to him, he kept an elegant table, and ſaw a great deal of company; and indeed ſome had the humanity to ſay, that to this, more than to the loſs he had met with, his failure was to be imputed. Some days after he had ſettled matters with his creditors, he aſked about a dozen Gentlemen, his moſt intimate friends, to dine with him. He was uncommonly chearful, and his wife in good ſpirits.

The covers removed, a few glaſſes gone round, and the Ladies retired, he thus began---"I queſtion not, Gentlemen, but you are ſurpriſed, I wonder not if you are ſhocked, at the folly and abſurdity of my conduct---The time was when this charge would have been as ill-founded, as now it is juſt---If a man makes it a rule to live within his fortune, he cannot be juſtly blamed to live ſociably with his friends---this has hitherto been a maxim with me---but, after what has happened, I muſt learn to turn over a new leaf, as it would ill become a man to entertain others, who himſelf eats by the indulgence of his creditors. I muſt own, my dear friends, it is the hard part of my misfortune that I cannot, that I muſt not ſee my friends, as I have hitherto done; but I will ſacrifice every pleaſure to that of character and a good conſcience. I could not, however, part with my friends, without acknowledging, in this public manner, my obligations to them, and the pleaſure and happineſs I have enjoyed in their company and converſation---Perhaps, Gentlemen, for I will never diſtruſt that Providence to which I owe ſo much, perhaps I may again indulge this ſatisfaction without reproach---But, as matters are now ſituated, I muſt not hope to ſee above one diſh at my table---Whatever that diſh may be, Gentlemen, it will acquire an additional reliſh by the occaſional company of a friend---a favour which I am perſuaded I need not aſk, as you all know that nothing upon earth can be more agreeable to me----I am ſure you will approve of this plan, but do not let me arrogate the merit of it to myſelf----No, Gentlemen, I owe it to the good ſenſe of that amiable woman, who has taught me to bear affluence with moderation, and adverſity with dignity and temper---Though her deſires have been always moderate, ſhe has voluntarily reſolved to abridge herſelf in every article of expence---She holds it as a maxim, and it is a maxim worthy of her underſtanding, that though misfortunes may make a man poorer, they can never make him leſs, if he is not wanting to himſelf." Not a man in the company was able to ſay a word---Mr. Buckley, who was chearful and unmoved, obſerved their embarraſſment, and, with a graceful tranſition, introduced another ſubject---He lived to make a very handſome fortune; and, as ſoon as he got above the world, reſumed the company and converſation of his friends---He is now repreſented by a ſon, who treads in the ſteps of his worthy father----The Lady, though ſeveral years dead, lives, and long muſt live, in the memory of all who had the honour of her acquaintance.

I ſhall conclude in making a ſhort remark upon a crime of a very deep dye; that of ſeducing a woman's affection, without the remoteſt intention of marrying her---a crime, which I have known to produce very diſmal conſequences---How natural is it for a poor innocent young creature to imagine, that a man, who has careſſed, and flattered, and followed her for months, perhaps for years, from place to place, diſtinguiſhed her in all companies, and anxiouſly laid hold of every opportunity to oblige her, how natural is it, I ſay, for ſuch a one to imagine, that ſhe has made an impreſſion upon his heart? How natural, how pardonable is it, if, upon ſome occaſion, ſhe betrays a fond attachment to this obliging man, and a generous ſenſibility of ſo great diſtinction?---But O! how baſe, how inconceivably baſe, muſt that wretch's heart be, who, upon this diſcovery, gives her up!---Who, perhaps, all the while enjoyed the infernal ſatisfaction of laying a train to blow up the happineſs of an innocent unſuſpecting woman!

Of all intellectual pleaſures, ſelf-approbation, that ſunſhine of the ſoul, is the greateſt and moſt laſting: The eye is not ſatisfied with ſeeing, nor the ear with hearing; the pleaſures of the imagination, though great, affect but a ſmall part of mankind, and, as our faculties decline, they loſe their reliſh. But ſelf-approbation, from early youth to decrepid old age, is a continual ſource of joy. How elegantly, how feelingly does St. Paul expreſs this pleaſure! "Happy is he who condemneth not himſelf in that thing which he alloweth!"---Every man, in every ſtation, will find ſufficient opportunities for the trial of his virtue; but there is one ſnare, to which batchelors are more immediately expoſed, enough, one ſhould think, to make the ſtouteſt heart tremble, in which there remained the fainteſt idea of virtue and religion, and that is the ſeduction of a virtuous woman.

If we conſider how eſſential modeſty is to the peace and happineſs of the fair ſex, how much, while poſſeſſed of it, they are valued and eſteemed, how much, when deprived of it, they are avoided and deſpiſed, we muſt conclude it the perfection and diſtinguiſhed excellence of the female character. If we conſider what a high value parents ſet upon it in their children, huſbands in their wives, brothers in their ſiſters, friends in their relations, Princes in their ſubjects, and ſociety in its members, we muſt eſteem it important, even in a higher degree than human language can expreſs. If ſo, how great muſt the depravity of that mind be, which can deliberately contrive plans for the ruin of this excellence!----which can rejoice in the accompliſhment of them---and even dares to boaſt of ſuch a crime!---How unfeeling, how much harder than the nether millſtone muſt that heart be, which the ruin of innocence, the anguiſh of parents, the tears of relations, and the execrations of the worthy and humane cannot affect!---To day, the happy father, on the verge of life, rejoiceth in the virtue and innocence of his child ---ſees her beloved and reſpected by all around her, and fondly anticipates her future happy years---vain illuſions!---to-morrow he mourns, bitterly mourns, the diſhonour of his grey hairs!----ſees his child, perhaps his only child, a ruined, a loathed, a deſpiſed object!---loaded with diſgrace, covered with ſhame, avoided by all! He throws himſelf upon the earth, tears his few remaining hairs, appeals to the protector of innocence, and abhors a life, which he is no longer able to ſupport!----But I forbear----it is impoſſible to conceive, and more impoſſible to expreſs the feelings of his heart ---The brother, enraged with a keen ſenſe of his ſiſter's diſhonour, flies to his ſword, and raſhly and impiouſly ſtakes his life againſt that of a deſtroyer---one falls---perhaps both----how dreadful the cataſtrophe!----------

Nor in thoſe humble ſtations, where the ſenſe of honour is leſs ſtrong, and the deſire of revenge leſs keen, is the ignominy and diſgrace unfelt or unmourned. Can the poor cottager, who, with the hard labour of many a weary hour, hath reared a child, and with infinite pains trained her up to the love of virtue, be yet indifferent to her happineſs? What does he hope, as an ample reward for all his toils, but to ſee her creditably ſettled in the world? And can he ſee her deprived of her character and innocence, without the moſt affecting ſenſe of her wrongs? No: In the ſimple, but expreſſive language of an honeſt heart, he thus expreſſes his grief-----"O my child! what haſt thou done?---thou haſt fallen from virtue!----thou haſt reproached religion!----thou haſt ruined thyſelf!---thou haſt broken the heart of a poor unfortunate father! Shall I turn the away?---Alas! who will receive thee?---Hitherto thou haſt been the joy of my eyes---hereafter thou muſt be their ſorrow!---thou waſt good---thou waſt dutiful---thou waſt virtuous ---O God! thou art juſt! thou knoweſt that I never injured the man who has undone me!---But why ſhould I complain?---"Man is born to trouble, as the ſparks fly upward."

How much muſt that man be a ſtranger to true peace of mind, who hath ruined and degraded an innocent human being?---Nothing but the fever in his veins, conſtantly kept up by luxury and debauchery, and the company and example of profligates like himſelf, could enable ſuch a one to ſupport his own reflections-----But the time muſt come, when theſe rotten props will fail him, and ſink under the weight of his weakneſs and guilt---when the reed on which he now leans will pierce his hand---when the terrors of conſcience will awake upon him, "ſet his deeds in order before his face;" and fatally convince him, that "the end of thoſe things is death;" how dreadful the proſpect!----his emaciated conſtitution---his pale face----his hollow eyes---his ſhrivelled ſkin---his ſtarting nerves, melt us into pity----humiliating ſight! he lies a wretched ruin of human nature!---pained, exceedingly pained, by the rottenneſs of his bones!---But alas! what are theſe pains, to the anguiſh, the bitter anguiſh of his ſoul!---he looks backward, but all there is guilt and folly!----forward, and ſees nothing but whips and ſcorpions!---Save, merciful Heaven, ſave the miſerable being from the horrors of his own mind!

BOSTON, *January* 21.

We learn from the County of Berkſhire, that about five Weeks ſince one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, for the County of Albany, iſſued his Warrant againſt ſeveral Perſons of the Towns of Sheffield and Stockbridge, upon a Suſpicion that they had been concerned in counterfeiting the Bills of Credit of the Province of New-York. The Complainants, accompanied with Mr. Williams, Sheriff of the County of Berkſhire, applied to the Hon. Timothy Woodbridge, Eſq; of Stockbridge, for a Warrant to apprehend ſaid Perſons, and tranſmit them to the Authority of Albany County, to be examined touching the ſuppoſed Offence. Mr. Woodbrige utterly refuſed to grant a Warrant of ſuch an extraordinary Tenor; but conſented to grant a Warrant to apprehend and convene ſaid Perſons before him, or ſome other Magiſtrate of the County of Berkſhire, to be examined touching that Matter; but the Sheriff, and others with him, declined Mr. Woodbridge's Offer, expreſly declaring, that ſuch a Proceedure would not anſwer what they propoſed to effect. And thereupon immediately and very abruptly left Mr. Woodbridge, and proceeded through the Town of Great-Barrington (wherein reſided three Juſtices for Berkſhire County, two of whom, viz. David Ingerſoll, jun. and Mark Hopkins, Eſqrs. were learned in the Law) to the Town of Sheffield, to John Aſhley, Eſq; who granted a Warrant according to their Wiſhes, by Virtue of which the ſaid Sheriff apprehended thoſe Perſons, and haſtily dragged them out of Berkſhire County into the County of Albany, where they were very rigorouſly and partially treated, and directly hurried away to Albany Goal, then greatly infected with the Small Pox. Some of them have ſince been ſeized with that contagious Diſtemper, and died, and there has been a ſpecial Court appointed to try thoſe who ſurvive. The Court has met, and tried four of them, who are all convicted, and one is now under Sentence of Death. The Court is adjourned till next June, and Juſtice Livingſton gave in Charge to the Grand Jury, to enquire into all Offences that ſhould be committed any where Weſt of the Weſt Banks of Connecticut River, which they accordingly did, and the Indictments expreſly alledged, that the Crime was committed in the ſaid Sheffield, &c. in the County of Albany, &c. On what foundation they ground ſo extravagant a Claim, we would gladly be informed.

Juſtice Woodbridge has forwarded a Letter to his Excellency Governor Hutchinſon, relative to this extraordinary Proceeding, which was immediately laid before the Great and General Court, now ſitting here, and a Committee of both houſes appointed to take it into Conſideration.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 3.

To CIVIS.

DEEPLY affected at the extreme Anguiſh in which your intelligent Powers appear to be overwhelmed, there is no ſublunary Thing which Titus Ironicus ought to do, but what he will ever hold it his indiſpenſable Duty to do, to afford you Relief. Know, Sir, he is one of thoſe good-natured Fellows, whoſe whole Compoſition is Complaiſance, Praiſe and Panegyric. From his Infancy, even until this Day, he has been travelling from Country to Country, and explored the moſt diſtant Regions, in the moſt diligent Reſearches after real Merit; and, when found, he has never failed to exert his Genius in celebrating it with the higheſt Encomiums. What a Weight of Diſtreſs, then, muſt the Mind of Titus Ironicus have been oppreſſed with, when he diſcovered that the *polite* and *decent Civis* had ſo groſly miſapprehended his benevolent Intentions, as to charge him with *aſperſing* his eſtabliſhed Character, a *Crime* directly oppoſite to the Philanthropy of his Nature, and of which he is totally ignorant. For, after torturing his Reminiſcence, he cannot recollect, that he has ever had the leaſt Communication with Civis. True, indeed, it is, that he has lately devoted ſome Part of his Labours to the Exaltation of a certain moſt polite, moſt ingenious, and moſt renowned Dumb Doctor, whoſe Wiſdom and ſuperior Knowledge in the Politics of his Country he held in the higheſt Veneration. But, good Sir, inform Titus with what Propriety you claim the juſt Commendations, which he has conferred on that immortal Gentleman; otherwiſe it muſt remain among thoſe Myſteries, which none but the profound Civis can unfold. I am, Sir,

Your Moſt Polite, Moſt Inoffenſive,
And Good-natured Humble Servant,
TITUS IRONICUS.

To the PUBLIC.

THE Pieces which I have lately ſubmitted to your candid Conſideration, with an Intent to diſabuſe you, and vindicate the Conduct of Government in that very neceſſary and important Regulation the Exciſe-Act, having anſwered my moſt ſanguine Expectations, it is with Regret, I find myſelf under the Neceſſity of addreſſing you again. The Occaſion is as follows:---In Meſſieurs Hall and Sellers's laſt Paper is a Piece ſigned Civis, in which the fictitious Author acknowledges, that he is the identical Civis, who wrote the preceding Publication under that Signature, and appeals to you, "whether that Production entitled him to the illiberal "Abuſe, contained in the Publications of Titus Ironicus and "Publicus." I have reviſed both thoſe Performances, and think I may, with great Security, join Iſſue with Civis in his Appeal. And as you have heard *him*, nothing remains to enable you to determine, but to hear the *other Side*.

In my firſt Publication, I confined myſelf to a juſt Detail of Facts and rational Arguments, without an Expreſſion which could give an innocent or a worthy Man Pain. And from thence I had Reaſon to hope, ſhould any Perſon enter the Liſt of literary Controverſy with me, that he would have followed my Example. But in this I was miſtaken.---In the next Week's Paper I found a Card, directed to Publicus, from a Perſon, who, of his own free Will and Accord, had chriſtened himſelf with the Nickname, *A Bird of Paſſage*, an Expreſſion which he had fooliſhly *pecked* out of my Piece. His diſingenuous Miſrepreſentation of my Meaning, with the malevolent Deſign of rendering me odious to "Thouſands" of the Inhabitants of this Province, and his ſcurrilous Abuſe of my Perſon, I thought neceſſary to take ſome Notice of. It ſeems my Satire was felt, and my Correction did not miſs its Aim. For I am told, ſuch has been the irreſiſtible Force of Self-conviction, that the Author, both ſleeping and waking, has often been heard to cry out to himſelf, as Nathan ſaid unto David, *Thou art the Man!*

In the ſame Paper, two other very ſcurrilous and abuſive Pieces appeared, one of them anonymous, the other ſubſcribed Civis; in the firſt I obſerved ſome Argument, in the ſecond very little; in both *much* Violence of Temper, and *more* Rancour and perſonal Abuſe againſt Publicus. The firſt I thought neceſſary to anſwer fully, the other appeared to me to be ſuch a jumble of Words, ſo injudiciouſly culled out of a Dictionary, that it was more like a *Haſty-pudding* than a literary Performance, and therefore unworthy of any Thing more than a little Poſtſcript. But there was another obvious Difference between them----the firſt was profeſſedly abuſive, the other equally *abuſive*, under the flimſey Diſguiſe of *profeſt Candour and Decency*. And as I had omitted it before, I am now, in Duty to myſelf, and Juſtice to Civis, under a Neceſſity of exhibiting to public View a true Picture of his *Candour* and *Decency*. I am called---*The Champion of Exciſe*---I am charged with *Scurrility* and *Sophiſtry*---My Performance is full of *Indecency*---My *Views are intereſted*---My Doctrines are "*dangerous to the Peace* "*and Happineſs of Mankind*"---They are even "peſtilential"---The Exciſe-Act is "infernal"---And I am indebted to Civis's "Lenity, for not tormenting me with Obſervations on my Stile," &c.---Face him in another Part of his Performance, and ſee how different Civis is from himſelf---"Arguments," ſays he, "for or "againſt Meaſures, relating to the public Peace and Happineſs of "the Community, ſhould be carried on with *Decency*, ſupported "by Reaſon, &c. An Author regulating his Conduct by theſe "Rules deſerves, if right, the *Thanks* of the Community, if "wrong, their *Pity*."-----After this Declaration, who could imagine that the above indelicate and groſs Expreſſions could drop from the Pen of the chaſte Civis. Can he then, at the Time he is belching out ſuch opprobrious Abuſe againſt Publicus, who had never attacked him, invite Publicus to enter the Field of Decency and diſpaſſionate Argument?---Can he expect, from ſuch Diſſimulation, to meet with the Approbation of the impartial Public? Or muſt he not believe, in Juſtice to them, that they will compare him to the Traveller of old, who could blow hot and cold out of the ſame Mouth; or to Proteus, who at Pleaſure would aſſume the moſt different Shapes, when he intended to impoſe on Mankind?

In the laſt Papers, Civis makes his ſecond Appearance, in a

Dreſs no otherwiſe different from his former, than that it diſcovers ſtill more Abuſe, with yet more *ſolemn Profeſſions* of *Decency* and *Candour*---" I ſhould have eſteemed myſelf infamous," ſays Civis, " could I have preſumed to let a Hint drop from my Pen, which " might give Pain to any Member of the Community." How incapable of preſuming or thinking at all muſt Civis be, if he could not preſume, that his malevolent and groundleſs Charges againſt *Publicus* might give him Pain. Did he imagine that Publicus could bear the heavy Cenſure, of propagating, from " intereſted Views," *peſtilential Doctrines, dangerous to the Peace and Happineſs of Mankind*, without ſome Degree of Senſibility or Pain?----That he was ſo loſt to every moral, ſocial and religious Duty, as to be regardleſs of the good Opinion of Mankind? If he did, he muſt be void of all Charity, and a worſe Man than I believe him to be; if he did not, does he not really ſtand ſelf-condemned, and *infamous* in his own Eſtimation. However this may be, I will not add to his Diſtreſs, by joining with him in ſo horrid an Opinion, as I verily believe he may ſtill reform, and become a good and peaceable Member of Society, provided he will either confine his Scribbling to *Morality* or *Science*, attend to the Profeſſion in which he has had a *regular Education*, whatever it be, and leave off dabbling in Politics, for which he has neither Genius nor Temper. PUBLICUS.

Ohio (95 Miles below Pittſburg) December 13, 1772.

" This Day died here, after three Weeks ſevere Illneſs, the Rev. JOHN DAVIS, A. M. Fellow of Rhode-Iſland College, and late Paſtor of the ſecond Baptiſt Church in Boſton. The third Day following his Corpſe was decently interred near the River, in a Spot of Ground which had been fixed upon for erecting a Baptiſt Meeting-houſe. His Funeral was attended by the Rev. David Jones, Mr. James M'Machan (at whoſe Houſe he died) and ſeveral others of his old Acquaintance, who are ſettling in this Part of the Country. As yet, he has no other Monument than a large and venerable Oak, ſtanding at the Head of his Grave, with his Name carved on it. Mr. Davis was a Man of fine Parts, an excellent Scholar, and a pretty Speaker.

Refin'd his Language, and his Reaſoning true,
He pleaſed only the diſcerning Few."

On the 23d ult. departed this Life at Providence, in Philadelphia County, after a ſhort Illneſs, which he bore with that Patience, Serenity and Reſignation peculiar to the CHRISTIAN, Mr. JOHN JACOBS (Father of JOHN and ISRAEL JACOBS, Eſqrs. Members of the General Aſſembly of this Province) in the 85th Year of his Age. It may be ſaid with great Truth and Juſtice, that this Gentleman, in his Pilgrimage through Life, uniformly approved himſelf an upright conſcientious and truly worthy Man, and was deſervedly beloved by all who knew him, for his friendly benevolent Diſpoſition, and many eminent Virtues. On the 26th his Remains were decently interred at Providence, in Friends Burying Ground, attended by a great Number of reſpectable Inhabitants of this County, of various Denominations.

By Captain White, arrived at Marcus-Hook, in 27 Days from St. Croix, we learn, that Captain Hopkins, in a Schooner, with Cattle, arrived at that Iſland from New-London, in 18 Days, and met with a good Market; and alſo a Sloop, from the ſame Place, but he could not learn the Maſter's Name.----On the 23d of laſt Month, in Lat. 38, Long. 73, he ſpoke a Sloop, from New-York, out two Days, but it being in the Night, and the Wind blowing hard, he could not learn further Particulars.

Laſt Friday Evening, as Mr. Baltus Raſer, Son of Mr. Baltus Raſer, of Germantown, was driving his Waggon Home, loaded with Wood, it is ſuppoſed being fatigued, he attempted to get on the Shafts to ride, but miſſing his Hold, fell down, when the Wheels went over him, and killed him on the Spot.

Extract of a Letter from Princeton, New-Jerſey, January 23.

" Yeſterday Morning, between Three and Four o'Clock, I was awaked by the Cry of Fire: I immediately aroſe, and having dreſſed myſelf, haſtened out, and enquired where the Fire was; I was informed it was at the Houſe of Mr Jacob Hyer, at the Sign of Hudibras. I ran immediately to the Place, and found the North-eaſt Corner in Flames without, alſo the Garret within. The College Fire Engine and Buckets being brought, all poſſible Means were uſed to extinguiſh the Flames, but to no Purpoſe; the Fire burnt till Seven o'Clock, when the whole Houſe was laid in Aſhes. Mr. Hyer loſt all his Winter Proviſion, Beds, and other Furniture. By the Careſulneſs of the Students, Mr. Patterſon's Houſe was ſaved, although adjoining; the Roof catched ſeveral Times, and was put out as often by the Help of the Fire Engines: The Students on this Occaſion behaved with a becoming Boldneſs, which does them Honour. Mr. Hyer's Kitchen, Shop, &c. were alſo ſaved, by pulling down the Entry that leads from the Kitchen to the Houſe.----The Fire is ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by the Careleſſneſs of a Negroe Wench, who left a Candle burning when ſhe went to Bed, which fell down and catched the Floor, and and having burnt a Hole through, communicated it to the Laths between the Cieling and the Floor. 'Tis to be hoped this Accident will cauſe People to be careful in putting out their Candles before they go to ſleep."

*** The Members of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY are requeſted to meet at the *State-Houſe*, on *Friday* Evening next, at Six o'Clock, on ſpecial Buſineſs.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*. INWARD ENTRIES.

Snow Becky, R. Harris, from Georgia.

OUTWARDS. NONE.

CLEARED. Schooner Gull, J. Roſs, to Demarara. Snow Sarah, R. Jones, Dublin. Sloop Sally, R. Alberſon, New-York. Schooner Happy Return, T. Boyle, Liſbon.

THE ADVENTURERS in the PETTIE'S ISLAND CASH LOTTERY, for the Benefit of ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, who intend to renew their Tickets, are requeſted to be as ſpeedy as poſſible in ſo doing, as there has been a Number of Applications for Tickets; on which Account it is not doubted the Second Claſs will be drawn as ſoon as the Time limited for Renewal expires, which will be on Saturday, the 20th of February inſtant; at which Time all Tickets not renewed will be deemed forfeited, and diſpoſed of accordingly.

WANTED, as an OVERSEER,

A PERSON well acquainted with farming. He muſt be a ſingle man, that can be well recommended for honeſty, ſobriety and induſtry. Such a perſon will meet with encouragement, by applying to the Printers of this paper. ¶ SW.

THE Subſcriber hath ſeveral Tons of HAY, in a Barrack and Stacks, on his Meadow, fronting the Road leading to Glouceſter-Point Ferry, and about one Mile Diſtance from the South Bounds of the City, which he will diſpoſe of by the Ton or larger Quantity.

February 1, 1773. *THOMAS WHARTON.*

ALL perſons that have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of HUGH WRIGHT, late Mariner, deceaſed, of this city, are hereby requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, on or before the tenth day of March next, otherwiſe they cannot be paid, as the Executors will at the ſaid time give up their truſt. JAMES CRAIG, ANDREW MAY, WILLIAM COFFING, Executors. ¶ *Philadelphia, February* 1, 1773.

WHEREAS Andrew Oliver obtained a NOTE of me, about the middle of December laſt; theſe are to deſire all perſons not to take any aſſignment thereon, as I willl not pay any part thereof, until he comes and makes a demand himſelf.

Firſt-Month 29, 1773. *FRANCIS PEARSON.* §

STOLEN or STRAYED, in the night of the 5th of November laſt, out of the paſture of John Lee, living in Exeter townſhip, Berks county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, a bay HORSE, about 6 or 7 years old, paces and trots, carries well, neither brand nor ear-mark viſible, has a few white hairs in his forehead, and is about 14 hands high. Whoever ſecures ſaid HORSE, or brings him to the ſubſcriber, living in Exeter, near ſaid Lee's mill, ſhall receive Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN ROBERTS.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 13th of this inſtant February, at 12 o'clock at noon (and to be ſtruck off preciſely at 3 o'clock) at the houſe of Michael Croll, in Upper Salford townſhip, a certain meſſuage, and plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Frederick townſhip, containing 150 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by Perkioming creek, and land of Viand Deal, and others; late the eſtate of John Kryder. And alſo all the eſtate, right, title and intereſt whatſoever of the ſaid John Kryder, of, in and to, a certain forge and iron-works, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, ſituate in Upper Salford townſhip (commonly known by the name of Welker's Forge, or Kryder's Forge) ſeized and taken in execution by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Monday, the 15th of this inſtant February, at 12 o'clock at noon (and to be ſtruck off preciſely at 3 o'clock) at the houſe of Mrs. Mackinet, in Germantown, five full equal and undivided eighth parts, the whole into eight equal parts to be divided, of and in a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Germantown townſhip; the whole containing 118 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by lands of Matthias Barrenſtein, John Righter, and others, having a wooden tenement, griſt-mill, and other out-houſes erected thereon; late the eſtate of Lewis Stephens; ſeized and taken in execution by

JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Tueſday, the 16th of this inſtant February, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon (and to be ſtruck off preciſely at 4 o'clock) at the houſe of Aſaph Wilſon, the ſign of the Poſt-Boy, in Oxford townſhip, one full equal and undivided moiety or half part (the whole in two equal parts to be divided) of and in a certain meſſuage, and plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Oxford townſhip, containing in the whole about 203 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by lands of Iſaac Leech, John Worrall, John Atkins, Joſiah Harper, and Frankford creek; late the eſtate of Iſrael Jenkins; ſeized and taken in execution by

JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Wedneſday, the 17th of this inſtant February, at one o'clock in the afternoon (and to be ſtruck off preciſely at four o'clock) at the houſe of George Gray, Eſq; at the Lower Ferry, two certain meſſuages or tenements, and plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Kingſeſſing townſhip, containing about 28 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by ground of George Gray, Eſq; James Bartram, and others; alſo a certain other tract or piece of drained meadow, ſituate in ſaid townſhip, containing about 3 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by ground of Thomas Say, James Bartram, and others; late the eſtate of Abraham Jonaſon; ſeized and taken in execution by

JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Thurſday, the 18th of this inſtant February, at five o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, ſmith's ſhop, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in length or depth, on the north ſide, about 110 feet, and on the ſouth ſide, about 100 feet; bounded by grounds of Sillwood Griſſin, Rowland Pritchard, by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, and by the Dock; late the eſtate of Benjamin Armitage; ſeized and taken in execution by

JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Saturday, the 27th of February inſtant, at 5 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, two certain brick meſſuages or tenements, and two lots or pieces of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, continued northward beyond the city of Philadelphia; containing in breath on ſaid ſtreet 40 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded northward with a certain lane, or ſtreet, 35 feet wide, eaſtward with Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward with ground of William Clifton, and weſtward with ground now or late in the tenure of George Hyle; ſeized and taken in execution by

JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

STRAYED *away from the Subſcriber, on the* 23d *day of the Firſt Month*, 1773, *a young MARE, of a blackiſh colour, ſlender made, her mane hanging down on the off ſide, trimmed under the bridle head, her two hind feet white about the fetlocks, hath a ridge back, a ſmall ſwitch tail, a ſtar in her forehead, and is a natural pacer. TWENTY SHILLINGS reward will be given to any perſon, who may take her up, and bring her to JOSHUA EMLEN, living at the upper end of Second-ſtreet.* ¶

Philadelphia, February 1, 1773.

WHEREAS HENRY LORAN, late of Hatfield townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, innholder, did, ſome time in the year 1769, releaſe his perſon from confinement in Philadelphia goal, by the act of inſolvency, and Jacob Winey, and Henry Aldhouſe, being two of his largeſt creditors, were appointed by the Court to receive and adjuſt ſuch debts as were due to the ſaid Henry Loran, for the uſe of his creditors; this is therefore to give notice, that there will be a dividend made on the firſt day of March next, of what trifling ſums are collected, among ſuch of his creditors as ſhall have by that day delivered in their reſpective accounts, duly atteſted, to JACOB WINEY, in Philadelphia; and all thoſe that neglect this notice, will be excluded from their dividend. ¶

Philadelphia, February 1, 1773.

RUN AWAY *from the ſubſcriber, the 27th ult. a ſervant man, named JOHN WRIGHT, by trade a Taylor, about* 50 *years of age,* 5 *feet* 5 *or* 6 *inches high, ſmall viſage, has a large ſcar acroſs his chin, dark brown ſtraight hair; had on, when he went away, a blue grey ſhort coat and jacket, trimmed with black, blue pluſh breeches, light grey yarn ſtockings, a white ſhirt, and an old beaver hat, with a hole in the crown of it; he took with him a ſcarlet waiſtcoat, and a light grey mixture ditto, and breeches. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* PETER M'KINLAY. ¶

Marcus-Hook, February 1, 1773.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the ſtable of Robert Moulder, of Marcus-Hook, on Sunday evening laſt, the following creatures, viz. A BLACK MARE, 5 years old laſt ſummer, no white about her, is a natural trotter, yet has been brought to pace, but in pacing is apt to trip, carrying her feet low, trots faſt, with a long ſtep; ſhe was ſhod all round, has a ſmall hard lump like a wart, on the off ſide; is about 14½ hands high. A LIGHT BAY MARE, on the left ſide a ſaddle-mark, a ſwitch tail, a long mane; has a few white hairs in her forehead; a natural trotter, branded, but the brand forgot; ſhod all round; is about 15 hands high. AN IRON GREY HORSE, about 9 years old; a natural pacer; has a black ſtreak in his forehead, a ſwitch tail, and long mane; ſhod all round; is about 13½ hands high. Whoever will bring the above-mentioned creatures to ROBERT MOULDER, of Marcus-Hook, or to LEONARD LESHER, at the corner of Market and Sixth-ſtreets, ſhall receive the above reward. ¶

Elk-Ridge Landing, January 18, 1773.

THIRTY POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, the 6th of December laſt, a dark bay HORSE, about 13 hands and an half high, has a natural tail, branded on the near buttock I M, is a little of the blood, trots and gallops, is ſpirited; from very particular circumſtances he was ſtolen by one of the runaway ſervants, adverti ſed laſt December, in the Philadelphia papers, ſigned John Shipley, and William Selman. Whoever ſecures the thief, ſo as he may be convicted of the crime, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or Three Pounds for the horſe, paid by PATRICK MACGILL. Tbc.

By AUTHORITY,
By the AMERICAN COMPANY,
At the THEATRE in SOUTHWARK, THIS EVENING,
will be preſented A COMEDY,
(Written by *Shakeſpear*, altered by *Dryden*) called

THE TEMPEST;
Or, THE INCHANTED ISLAND.

Proſpero, Duke of Milan, by Mr. DOUGLASS,
Ferdinand, Prince of Savoy, by Mr. HALLAM,
Alonzo, Duke of Savoy, by Mr. BYERLEY,
Antonio, Uſurping Duke of Milan, by Mr. PARKER,
Hypolito } *Duke of Mantua, a Man that never ſaw a Woman*, } by Mr. WALL,
Gonzalo, a Nobleman of Savoy, by Mr. JOHNSON,
Stephano, Maſter of the Ship, by Mr. MORRIS,
Trincalo, a Drunken Boatſwain, by Mr. HENRY,
Ventoſo, *Muſtachio* } *Sailors* { by Meſſieurs JOHNSON, *and* WOOLLS,
Ariel, an Airy Spirit, by Miſs STORER,
Caliban, *Sycorax* } *Monſters of the Iſle* { by Meſſrs. GOODMAN, *and* ROBERTS,
Miranda, *Dorinda* } *Women who never ſaw a Man* { by Mrs. HENRY, *and* Miſs HALLAM.

To conclude with a GRAND MASQUE of

NEPTUNE & AMPHITRITE.

Neptune, by Mr. WOOLLS,
Amphitrite, by Miſs STORER.
The *Machinery* and *Decorations* entirely new.
After the Play, *DANCING* by Mr. FRANCIS.
To which will be ADDED,

HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.

Lovel, by Mr. HALLAM,
Freeman, Mr. BYERLEY,------*Lord Duke*, Mr. WALL,
Sir Harry, Mr. HENRY,---*Philip*, Mr. MORRIS,
Coachman, Mr. WOOLLS,----*Kingſton*, Mr. PARKER,
Lady Bab (with a Song) by Miſs STORER,
Lady Charlotte, by Miſs RICHARDSON,
Cook, by Mrs. WALL,---*Chloe*, by Mr. ROBERTS,
Kitty, by Mrs. HENRY.
With A MOCK MINUET by Mr. and Mrs. HENRY.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 27th day of this inſtant February, at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of land, containing 196 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Haverford, in the county of Cheſter, ten miles from the city of Philadelphia, and one mile from Charles Humphreys's merchant-mill, near ſeveral Churches and Meeting-houſes. There are 120 acres of ſaid land cleared, and the remainder very well timbered. There are on the premiſes a good ſtone houſe, a good log barn, and a good ſpring and ſpring-houſe near the dwelling-houſe, 20 acres of good meadow already made, and well watered, with conſtant ſtreams of water, and 10 acres more may be eaſily made, alſo a good bearing orchard, of near 200 bearing apple trees; the whole in good repair. The title indiſputable. The purchaſer paying near one half of the purchaſe money, ſhall, by giving good ſecurity, have a conſiderable time to pay the remainder.

¶ JOHN THOMAS.

On MONDAY, the Twelfth of APRIL next, by the Executors of Adam Hoops, deceaſed, will be ſold peremptorily, on the premiſes, by public VENDUE,

A MERCHANT-MILL and SAW-MILL, ſituate on the river Delaware, in view of Trenton ferry, about 29 miles from Philadelphia, at the head of the tide, with an Iſland, containing 44 acres of extraordinary good land, and about 27 acres on the main, oppoſite ſaid Iſland, on which 27 acres are erected, the above mills, a handſome two ſtory frame dwelling-houſe, ſtone ſtable and barn, a cooper's ſhop, ſmith's ſhop, ſhed, ſtore-houſe, and two ſmall ſtone dwelling-houſes. In this mill are one pair of burr, one pair of Cologne, and one pair of country ſtones. This houſe is of ſtone, 60 feet by 54; the rolling ſcreen, boulting works, and hoiſting geers, are all in good order for buſineſs, and go by water. This mill in dry ſeaſons is never idle for want of water, and is well ſupplied with wheat from Durham, Suſſex, &c. as the boats from theſe places may, without any riſque, come into the dam, and diſcharge almoſt at the mill door, when they cannot, without great danger, paſs the falls. The freight of flour from this place to Philadelphia is but Five-pence per barrel. The purchaſer, paying one third of the purchaſe-money, may have time for the reſt, giving good ſecurity.

ELIZABETH HOOPS, Executrix,
ROBERT HOOPS, } Executors.
DAVID HOOPS, }

Feb. 1, 1773.

The SALE of the following plantations and tracts of LAND, the property of Adam Hoops, of Bucks county, in the province of Pennſylvania, Eſq; lately deceaſed, will begin on Tueſday, the 20th day of April next, at the houſe of James Pollock, in Carliſle, and continue until the whole are ſold,

A PLANTATION, two miles above Col. Chambers's, on the great road from Philadelphia to Winchester, now in the tenure of Owen Aſheton, containing 450 acres, of which 120 acres are cleared, including about 40 acres of good meadow.

A plantation adjoining the above, now occupied by Andrew Taylor, containing about 460 acres of extraordinary good wheat and paſture land, of which about 100 acres are cleared and well fenced, including about 30 acres of good meadow.

A tract of land, with a ſmall improvement, known by the name of The Locuſt Land, ſituate on Conegocheague creek, within two miles of Chambersburg, containing 650 acres of as good wheat land as any in the ſettlement.

A plantation adjoining that which formerly belonged to John Muſhet, containing 530 acres, of which near 200 acres are cleared and fenced, including 20 acres of meadow, ſowed with timothy, as much more meadow may be made; this place is well ſituated for a ſtore or tavern. The above tracts are, or will be, patented.

Two ſmall tracts of land, one ſituated on the north ſide of Conegocheague creek, about 3 miles from Chambersburg, known by the name of Craig's place. The other, on the ſouth ſide of ſaid creek, nearly oppoſite the above, whereon was built a mill, known by the name of Hoops's Mill, which has been lately burnt. Theſe two tracts are ſeparated by the creek, and contain about 250 acres, of which 50 acres of fine meadow may be made, and on each place there is a very good mill ſeat.

A tract of land, with a ſmall improvement, ſituate on Conegocheague creek, adjoining land of Henry Pawling, about two miles from Juſtice Alliſon's, containing about 300 acres.

Another plantation, known by the name of Spear's tract, containing about 300 acres, of which a great part is fine rich bottom. The creek ſeparates theſe two places.

A tract of land, containing 300 acres, ſituate about ſix miles from the town of Bedford, commonly called the Long Bottom, on which a great deal of fine meadow may be made. Theſe five laſt mentioned tracts are warranted and ſurveyed.

At the ſame time will be ſold, a large two ſtory ſtone houſe, in the town of Carliſle, now in the tenure of George Stevenſon, Eſquire.

The terms of ſale----That the purchaſer pays, on receiving his deed, one fourth of the purchaſe-money, one fourth at the expiration of twelve months thereafter, without intereſt, and the remaining half in three equal yearly payments, with intereſt, giving good ſecurity. Whoever inclines to purchaſe any of the above tracts, by private ſale, may treat with the Executors, or Mr. Thomas Barclay, in Philadelphia, or with Daniel Clarke, in Bucks county, near Trenton ferry.

ELIZABETH HOOPS, Executrix,
ROBERT HOOPS, } Executors.
DAVID HOOPS, }

Feb. 1, 1773.

INOCULATION.

THE dreadful Havock that the SMALL-POX daily maketh, in the natural Way, is so severely felt by Thousands of Families, who have been bereaved of their growing Hopes, that every Attempt to elude the Rage of this malignant Disease merits Encouragement from all the Friends of Mankind. The great Success that attendeth Inoculation hath been so fully demonstrated, that the most respectable Personages in Europe have been the Subjects, and are the avowed Patrons of it. Gentlemen of Eminence in the Faculty of Physic, in the different Cities of America, where Inoculation is tolerated, have erected Houses for the Reception of inoculated Patients, and have met with great Encouragement and Success. For this salutary Service to Society, Doctor GLENTWORTH hath provided a convenient House in this City, with proper Accommodations, and a tender skilful MATRON to superintend it: Those Persons who chuse to accommodate themselves with Lodgings, will be attended with the same Assiduity as those in the House, for INOCULATION. ¶

THREE PLANTATIONS,

To be sold, by public Vendue, on the 25th of February next.

THE *First* containing 123 Acres, with a good Proportion of Woodland and Meadow, an Orchard of fine Fruit, and a good Dwelling-house and Barn, now in the Tenure of PETER VICKERS, in Plumstead Township, Bucks County; the Sale to begin at One o'Clock, and to be struck off precisely at Two, in the Afternoon.

The *Second* containing 123 Acres, also well furnished with Woodland and Meadow, a tolerable good Dwelling-house, and small Orchard, now in the Tenure of ISRAEL DOANE, and adjoins the above described Tract; to be struck off precisely at Three o'Clock.

The *Third* containing 100 Acres, on which are a good Stone Dwelling-house, a Log Barn and Stable, and a large Orchard; this Tract is well wooded, and has about 8 or 10 Acres of Meadow, now in the Tenure of JOHN THOMSON, in Tinicum Township, about three Miles East from the above mentioned Tracts; the Sale to begin at Four o'Clock, and to be struck off precisely at Five.

These Places are distant four Miles from the Tavern, formerly kept by ----- Reeder, on the Durham Road; their Situations are remarkably healthy and pleasant, and the Land may be *limed* for 10d. per Bushel, or on taking a Quantity, it has been offered to be delivered for 9d. The Payments for the several Tracts to be made as follows, ¼ Part in one Year, ¼ in two Years, ¼ in three Years, and ¼ in four Years, with Interest. The Purchaser may enter the 25th of March, and receive an indisputable Title, on giving sufficient Security for the Payment of the Money.

Burlington, Dec. 28, 1772. RICHARD WELLS.

N. B. Those who incline to purchase are requested to attend early, as the Hours affixed will be punctually observed. t.f.

The Managers of the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL
ARE IN WANT OF
A STEWARD, and A MATRON.

And being desirous of engaging Persons well qualified for these Services, will agree to allow higher Wages than formerly, for the Encouragement of such. Credentials of the good Conduct and Qualifications of any that may offer will be expected, and none need apply without them.

Philadelphia, January 12, 1773.

WHEREAS Mr. REGINALD GRAHAM *advises us, that on the 9th Day of December last, he put into the Post-Office in Dumfries, Virginia, a Letter for us, inclosing a Sett of Bills, drawn by James Robinson, of Falmouth, in Virginia, on Messieurs William Cunningham, and Company, of Glasgow, payable to said Graham, at 60 Days Sight, for* ONE HUNDRED POUNDS *Sterling, and indorsed by him with a blank Indorsement; and as there is Reason to think the Bill may be passed, we are directed to caution any One from purchasing it, as the Payment of it will be stopped; should it come to any one's Knowledge, they will oblige Mr. Graham, or the Subscribers, by acquainting them therewith.*

GEORGE MEADE, and Co.

TO BE SOLD,

On the 17th day of February next, by way of public VENDUE, at the house of William Yoe, Inn-holder, in Queen-Anne's county,

PART of a TRACT or PARCEL of LAND, lying near the Nine Bridges, in the county aforesaid, called the Bee-Tree Corrected, containing by estimation 500 acres, late the property of James Emory, of the said county, deceased; there is a considerable quantity of very fine branch or marsh belonging thereto, which may, with a trifling expence, be converted into extream fine meadow; about 60 acres of the upland cleared, and the remainder well timbered. As the above land is sold for the payment of the debts of the deceased, it is expected that one half of the purchase money will be paid immediately, and bond given on interest, with approved security, for the residue. An indisputable title to the said land will be made the purchaser, by ARTHUR EMORY, Heir at Law.

N. B. The above land may be seen by applying to the subscriber, or JOHN EMORY, living near the premises. ¶

Fredericksburg, in Virginia, December 23, 1772.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away the 3d instant, from the subscriber, living in Spotsylvania county, Virginia, a NEGROE fellow, named BOB, of a yellow complexion, about 22 years of age, and 6 feet 2 inches high; had on, when he went away, a white Bath coating coat, a snuff-coloured cloth jacket, and black stocking breeches; he carried with him some striped jackets, and sundry fine shirts and stocks, marked W. H. I am informed he has a general pass, signed William Smith, and goes for a freeman, under the name of Robert Alexander; he likewise pretends to have a discharge, and says he served his time in Augusta county; but, I do hereby certify, he is a slave for life; I am informed he has been seen travelling towards Philadelphia. Whoever takes him up, and secures him in any goal, and gives me notice thereof, shall have the above reward, paid by

¶ 6 w. WILLIAM HESLOP.

N. B. All masters of vessels are hereby forewarned from taking him on board. W. H.

Baltimore, December 28, 1772.

RUN AWAY *from his bail, on Friday, the 25th instant, a certain JAMES M'MAHON, a labouring man, about 5 feet 7 inches high, much pitted with the small-pox, very talkative in company; had on, when he went away, a rough hat, brown coloured coat, green waistcoat, flesh coloured cotton velvet breeches, white stockings, a pair of speckled ditto, and a pair of half boots. Whoever takes up the said James M'Mahon, and brings him to any of the subscribers, living in Baltimore-town, Maryland, shall receive FIVE POUNDS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by* JAMES MARSHALL, JOHN TAYLOR, HENRY WEAVER, *and* WILLIAM LAVELY. §

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Jacob Shoemaker, late of the city of Philadelphia, shopkeeper, deceased, by bond, bill, note or book debt, are required to pay the same to us the subscribers, Executrix and Executors of the last will and testament of the said Jacob Shoemaker; and all those who have any demands against the said estate, are requested to send in their accounts. ELIZABETH SHOEMAKER, THOMAS SHOEMAKER, and JONATHAN SHOEMAKER.

N. B. A large and general assortment of goods are to be sold at his late dwelling house, in Market-street, as usual. ¶ 6 W.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on Thursday, the 4th of February next, at 5 o'clock in the evening at the London Coffee-house, a certain three story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Third-street, between Vine and Sassafras-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in length or depth 86 feet; bounded by Third-street aforesaid, and by ground of Thomas Moyer, Jacob Rhoads, and others; subject to a groundrent of Seven Pistoles, per annum; late the estate of Henry Gilbert; seized and taken in execution by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on Friday, the 5th of February next, at 5 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-house, a certain two story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Cherry-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 18 feet, and in length or depth 142 feet; bounded southward by Cherry-street aforesaid, northward by Dr. Diemer's lot, westward by the next described lot, and eastward by a lot, late of George Spafford, deceased; subject to a groundrent of Forty-five Shillings, sterling, per annum. Also a certain other two story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Cherry-street aforesaid; containing in breadth 17½ feet, and in length or depth 141½ feet, or thereabouts; bounded southward with the said Cherry-street, eastward by the first described lot, northward with ground of John Illig, and westward by ground of Nathan Bewley; subject to a groundrent of Forty-three Shillings and Nine-pence, sterl. per annum; late the estate of Samuel Johnson, deceased; seized and taken in execution, by

JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on Saturday, the 6th of February next, at 5 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-house, a certain two story brick tenement, and lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Shippen-street, in the district of Southwark, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in length or depth about 100 feet; bounded by ground of Captain ------ Alexander, John Adams, and others; late the estate of John M'Glathery; seized and taken in execution by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on Monday, the 8th of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and to be struck off at 4 o'clock, at the house of William Brown, the Sign of the Leopard, in Arch-street, a certain two story brick messuage or tenement, and two lots or pieces of ground, one of them, whereon the said messuage is erected, is situate on the east side of Eighth-street, between Arch and Market-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 17 feet, and in length or depth 41½ feet; bounded by Eighth-street aforesaid, and by ground of Thomas Humphreys, and others; the other of them situate on the south side of Arch or Mulberry-street, between Seventh and Eighth-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 19 feet, and in length or depth 67 feet; bounded by Arch-street aforesaid, and by ground of Anthony Wright, and others; late the estate of John Webb; seized and taken in execution by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on Monday, the 8th of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and to be struck off precisely at four o'clock, at the house of William Brown, the sign of the Leopard, in Arch-street, A certain two story brick tenement, smith's shop, and lot of ground, situate on the west-side of Seventh-street, between Arch and Market-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 46 feet, and in length or depth about 75 feet; bounded by Seventh-street aforesaid, by Zane-street, and by ground of Isaac and Ann Shaw, George Emlen, and others; late the estate of John Krebs; seized and taken in execution by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on Wednesday, the 10th of February next, at five o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-house, A certain yearly rent charge or sum of Twelve Pounds, lawful money of Pennsylvania, for ever issuing out of and growing due from a certain lot of ground, in the tenure of the heirs of William Bywater, deceased, situate in the city of Philadelphia, between Mulberry and Sassafras-streets, containing in breadth 20 feet, and extending in depth from Front-street to King-street, or Water-street; bounded northward by a lot late of James Cusack, deceased, and southward by a house and lot late of Samuel Asheton, deceased; subject to the payment of the yearly quitrent, growing due to the Proprietaries out of the said lot of ground; late the estate of William Vanderspiegle, deceased; seized and taken in execution, by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

Chester, January 14, 1773.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Robert Moulder, in Lower Chichester township, Chester county, on the 8th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain PIECE of LAND, situate in Lower Chichester, containing 3 acres and 21 perches, bounded by lands late of Richard Bezer, Mary Chapman, William Hewes, Samuel Hewes; and one piece of land in said township, containing 110 feet in breadth, and 20 perches in length, bounded by Broad-street and lands of Samuel Amor, Richard Flower, and Thomas Clayton; likewise a messuage, and two pieces of land, in said township, containing 1½ acres and 20 perches, bounded by land late of William Vauhan, John Cloud, Robert Moulder, and a new road leading to Marcus-Hook; late the estate of James Rowan, deceased, seized and taken in execution by JESSE MARIS, late Sheriff, and to be sold by HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

HIDES, in the Hair; Jamaica and West-India RUM; choice Muscovado SUGARS; COFFEE; and an Assortment of European and East-India GOODS, to be sold, on reasonable Terms, by CONYNGHAM and NESBITT.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the FIRST day of APRIL next, on the premises,

OXFORD FORGE or BLOOMERY, with a good new SAW-MILL, all in good working order, situate on a never-failing stream of water, together with six thousand acres of LAND, all situate and being in Bedford county, Virginia; the land is well timbered, and a considerable part thereof very capable of farming or planting; there is also a large quantity of meadow ground. There are several banks of ore in large bodies and very easy raised, the quality of which is known to be as good as any on the continent for bar iron, as it has been sufficiently tried in the blooming way. There are two furnace seats, on a good stream of water, the farthest of which is not one quarter of a mile from the ore banks, and we can assure any person or persons inclining to purchase, that a furnace may be built and carried on at as small an expence as at any other place on the continent; the produce of the works may be exported at a very small expence, as the forge is only one mile from James river, which affords a very easy carriage, within six miles of navigation. The country in which said works are situated is very extensive, and as there are no iron-works to interrupt their market, the demand for iron will be very considerable. The whole of said lands, &c. will be sold together, or in lots, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers. The title is indisputable, and the terms of sale may be known, by applying to ROBERT HARPER, in Bartley county, Virginia, THOMAS JAMES, late of Carlisle iron-works, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, or BENJAMIN ELLEDGE, on the premises, who will shew the lands, to any person or persons inclinable to purchase.

ROBERT HARPER,
¶ *Dec.* 31, 1772. THOMAS JAMES.

JUST IMPORTED, and to be SOLD, by
GEORGE MEADE, & Company,
CHOICE GRENADA RUM and COFFEE. They have also for Sale, Madeira WINE, Old Barbados SPIRIT, Muscovado SUGAR, White Wine VINEGAR, &c. &c. T.b.c.2m.

IN Pursuance of an Order from the Orphan's Court, will be sold at public Vendue, by the Subscriber, on the 3d Day of March next, on the Premises, a fine Plantation, situate in Nockamixon Township, Bucks County, near George Oberbeck's, containing 238 Acres of good Land, 150 Acres whereof are Deed Land, and the Remainder Warrant Land. There is on the Plantation, a two Story Stone Dwelling-house, with a Cellar under it, a good Well of Water in the Cellar, a Barn, Stables, a good bearing Orchard, with 200 Apple-trees. About 60 or 70 Acres of the Land are cleared, about 8 Acres of Meadow are made, and 18 Acres more may be made, and the greatest Part thereof watered. The Conditions of Sale will be made known, at the Time and Place of Sale, by MARY WEYDEMEYER.

Chester County, January 12, 1773.

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE, on the 15th day of February next, at the dwelling-house of Jacob James, in the township of Uwchland,

A PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, situate partly in Uwchland aforesaid, and part in the township of Pikeland, containing 105 acres, with two dwelling-houses, barn, and convenient out-houses, a good bearing orchard, cyder-mill, press, &c. Several constant springs of water, and several acres of watered meadow thereon.

Likewise sundry articles of household furniture, and a spring colt, ¾ blooded. Late the estate of William Lindsey, deceased. Conditions will be made known at the sale, by RICHARD THOMAS, and GEORGE THOMAS, Executors.

All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN TRIMBLE, late of Concord, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands, to produce their accounts to WILLIAM TRIMBLE, jun. and RICHARD THOMAS. Execut. ¶

Lancaster Goal, January 5, 1773.

THIS day was committed to my custody, on suspicion of being a runaway servant, a certain JOHN BROWN, as he calls himself, and on his own confession says he belongs to John Hyde, in Frederick county, Virginia; he is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, slender made, and has short black hair; had on, when committed, an old blue jacket, with white buttons, an old white flannel one under it, and long blue woollen trowsers, good shoes and stockings, the shoes tied with strings, an old small hat. The master of the said servant, if any he has, is desired to come, pay his charges, and take him away, in four weeks from the date hereof, otherwise he will be discharged, paying his fees, by GEORGE EBERLY, Goaler. ¶

RUN away, on Sunday, the 13th of December, 1772, from the subscriber, living in Cambridge town, in Maryland, an Irish servant man, named THOMAS SHERIDAN, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, between 19 and 20 years of age, of a redish complexion, with large eye-brows, has long sandy coloured hair, combed up before, and wears it tied behind in a large club, talks loud, and is very apt to swear by his maker; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a snuff-coloured old surtout coat, an old cloth-coloured ditto, without sleeves, a brown cloth jacket, with black horn buttons, old white breeches, grey ribbed worsted stockings, half-worn shoes, with large plated buckles, wears his hat cocked up behind, two old white shirts, and commonly wears a stock and stock-buckle. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him, so that his master may get him again, shall have SIX DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN MANNING.

*** All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off. §

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN AWAY *from the subscriber, living at Great Pipe-Creek, Frederick county, Maryland, a Dutch servant man, named* JOHN KINSINER, *by trade a taylor, about 5 feet 6 inches high, black complexion, straight black hair, he is a noted thief; had on, when he went away, an old red jacket, and a white one over it, old stuff breeches, blue stockings, new pumps, aged* 35 *years. Whoever secures said servant, in any of his Majesty's goals, shall have FIVE POUNDS reward, and if brought home, the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by*

Dec. 21, 1772. *MICHAEL M'GUIRE.*

N. B. His father lives in Sixth-street, the corner of Race-street, in the city of Philadelphia. ¶

Philadelphia, December 9, 1772.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That, in Pursuance of an Act of Parliament, intituled, *An Act for vesting certain Estates in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Maryland, belonging to the Proprietors of a Partnership, commonly called The Pennsylvania Land Company, in London, in Trustees, to be sold, and for other Purposes therein mentioned*, on the tenth Day of June next, at eight o'Clock in the Morning, will be exposed to Sale, to the highest and best Bidder, by Public Cant or Auction, at the Old Ferry-house, kept by JOHN HYDER, in Water-street, between Market and Mulberry-streets, in this City, the following PLANTATIONS or Tracts of LAND, in Mispillion Hundred, in the County of Kent, viz.

A Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about 450 Acres, in Possession of William Carpenter.

A Tract, containing about 14 Acres, in Possession of the Heirs of Christopher Sipple.

A Tract, containing about 115 Acres, in Possession of the Heirs of Benjamin Brown.

A Tract, containing about 99 Acres, in Possession of Edward Cox.

A Tract, containing about 89 Acres, in Possession of Moses Champit.

A Tract, containing about 123 Acres, in Possession of James Craig.

A Tract, containing about 122 Acres, in Possession of Nahur Goddin.

A Tract, containing about 148 Acres, in Possession of Turbeth Cottenham.

A Tract, containing about 71 Acres, in Possession of William Barker.

A Tract, containing about 130 Acres, in Possession of William Barker.

A Tract, containing about 109 Acres, in Possession of Henry Sap.

A Tract, containing about 88 Acres, in Possession of Thomas and Mary Williams.

A Tract, containing about 488 Acres, in Possession of Alexander M'Donald.

A Tract, containing about 8 Acres, in Possession of Edward Elliot.

A Tract, containing about 8 Acres, in Possession of Phineas Banning.

A Tract, containing about 47 Acres, in Possession of Joseph Calloway. And,

A Tract, containing about 153 Acres, in Possession of Thomas Barker.

Persons desiring further Information respecting the Premises, are desired to apply to the Subscribers, in this City.

JACOB COOPER,
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, } ATTORNIES
JOSHUA HOWELL, } of the Trustees.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

February 10, 1773. NUMB. 2303.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

BOSTON.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, January 27, 1773.

ORDERED, *That Mr.* Adams, *Mr.* Hancock, *Mr.* Bacon, *Col.* Bowers, *Major* Hawley, *Capt.* Darby, *Mr.* Philips, *Col.* Thayer, *and Col.* Stockbridge, *be a Committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor with the following* ANSWER *to his* SPEECH, *to both Houſes, at the Opening of this Seſſion*, viz.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

YOUR Excellency's Speech to the General Aſſembly, at the Opening of this Seſſion, has been read with great Attention in this Houſe.

We fully agree with your Excellency, that our own Happineſs, as well as his Majeſty's Service, very much depends upon Peace and Order; and we ſhall at all Times take ſuch Meaſures, as are conſiſtent with our Conſtitution, and the Rights of the People, to promote and maintain them. That the Government at preſent is in a very diſturbed State, is apparent; but we cannot aſcribe it to the Peoples having adopted unconſtitutional Principles, which ſeems to be the Cauſe aſſigned for it by your Excellency. It appears to us to have been occaſioned rather by the Britiſh Houſe of Commons aſſuming and exerciſing a Power, inconſiſtent with the Freedom of the Conſtitution, to give and grant the Property of the Coloniſts, and appropriate the ſame without their Conſent.

It is needleſs for us to enquire, what were the Principles that induced the Councils of the Nation to ſo new and unprecedented a Meaſure. But when the Parliament, by an Act of their own, expreſly declared, that the King, Lords and Commons of the Nation "have, had, and of Right ought to have, full Power and Authority to make Laws and Statutes, of ſufficient Force and Validity, to bind the Colonies and People of America, Subjects of the Crown of Great-Britain, in all Caſes whatever," and in Conſequence thereof another Revenue Act was made, the Minds of the People were filled with Anxiety, and they were juſtly alarmed with Apprehenſions of the total Extinction of their Liberties,

The Reſult of the free Enquiries of many Perſons into the Right of the Parliament to exerciſe ſuch a Power over the Colonies ſeems, in your Excellency's Opinion, to be the Cauſe of what you are pleaſed to call the preſent "diſturbed and diſordered State of the Government," upon which you "may not any longer, conſiſtent with your Duty to the King, and your Regard to the Intereſt of the Province, delay communicating your Sentiments." But that the Principles adopted in Conſequence hereof are unconſtitutional, is a Subject of Enquiry. We know of no ſuch Diſorders ariſing therefrom as are mentioned by your Excellency. If Grand Jurors have not, on their Oaths, found ſuch Offences, as your Excellency, with the Advice of his Majeſty's Council, have *ordered* to be proſecuted, it is to be preſumed they have followed the Dictates of good Conſciences. They are the conſtitutional Judges of theſe Matters, and it is not to be ſuppoſed that, moved from corrupt Principles, they have ſuffered Offenders to eſcape a Proſecution, and thus ſupported and encouraged them to go on offending. If any Part of Authority ſhall, in an unconſtitutional Manner, interpoſe in any Matter, it will be no Wonder if it is brought into Contempt, to the leſſening or confounding of that Subordination, which is neceſſary to a well regulated State. Your Excellency's Repreſentation that the Hands of Government are weakened, we humbly conceive to be without good Grounds; though we muſt own the heavy Burthens, unconſtitutionally brought upon the People, have been, and ſtill are, univerſally and very juſtly complained of as a Grievance.

You are pleaſed to ſay, that "when our Predeceſſors firſt took Poſſeſſion of this Plantation, or Colony, under a Grant and Charter from the Crown of England, it was their Senſe, and it was the Senſe of the Kingdom, that they were to remain ſubject to the ſupreme Authority of Parliament; whereby we underſtand your Excellency to mean, in the Senſe of the declaratory Act of Parliament afore-mentioned, in all Caſes whatever. And indeed it is difficult, if poſſible, to draw a Line of Diſtinction between the univerſal Authority of Parliament over the Colonies, and no Authority at all. It is therefore neceſſary for us to enquire how it appears, for your Excellency has not ſhown it to us, that when or at the Time that our Predeceſſors took Poſſeſſion of this Plantation, or Colony, under a Grant and Charter from the Crown of England, it was *their Senſe*, and the Senſe of *the Kingdom*, that they were to remain ſubject to the ſupreme Authority of Parliament. In making this Enquiry we ſhall, according to your Excellency's Recommendation, treat the Subject with Calmneſs and Candour, and alſo with a due Regard to Truth.

Previous to a direct Conſideration of the Charter granted to this Province, or Colony, and the better to elucidate the true Senſe and Meaning of it, we would take a View of the State of the Engliſh North-American Continent, at the Time when and after Poſſeſſion was firſt taken of any Part of it by the Europeans. It was then poſſeſſed by heathen and barbarous People, who had nevertheleſs all that Right to the Soil, and Sovereignty in and over the Lands they poſſeſſed, which God had originally given to Man. Whether their being Heathen inferred any Right or Authority to Chriſtian Princes, a Right which had long been aſſumed by the Pope, to diſpoſe of their Lands to others, we will leave to your Excellency, or any one of Underſtanding and impartial Judgment, to conſider. It is certain they had in no other Senſe forfeited them to any Power in Europe. Should the Doctrine be admitted, that the Diſcovery of Lands, owned and poſſeſſed by Pagan People, gives to any Chriſtian Prince a Right and Title to the Dominion and Property, ſtill it is veſted in the Crown alone. It was an Acquiſition of foreign Territory, not annexed to the Realm of England, and therefore at the abſolute Diſpoſal of the Crown. For we take it to be a ſettled Point, that the King has a conſtitutional Prerogative to diſpoſe of and alienate any Part of his Territories, not annexed to the Realm. In the Exerciſe of this Prerogative Queen Elizabeth granted the firſt American Charter; and claiming a Right by Virtue of Diſcovery, then ſuppoſed to be valid, to the Lands which are now poſſeſſed by the Colony of Virginia, ſhe conveyed to Sir Walter Rawleigh, the Property, Dominion and Sovereignty thereof, to be held of the Crown by Homage, and a certain Tender, without any Reſervation to herſelf of any Share in the legiſlative and executive Authority. After the Attainder of Sir Walter, King James the Firſt created two Virginia Companies, to be governed each by Laws tranſmitted to them by his Majeſty, [illegible] not by the Parliament, with Power to eſtabliſh and cauſe to be made, a Coin, to paſs current among them; and veſted with all Liberties, Franchiſes and Immunities within any of his other Dominions, to all Intents and Purpoſes, as if they had been abiding, and born *within the Realm*. A Declaration ſimilar to this is contained in the firſt Charter of this Colony, and in thoſe of other American Colonies, which ſhows, that the Colonies were not intended or conſidered to be within the Realm of England, though within the Allegiance of the Engliſh Crown. After this another Charter was granted by the ſame King James, to the Treaſurer and Company of Virginia, veſting them with full Power and Authority to make, ordain and eſtabliſh all Manner of Orders, Laws, Directions, Inſtructions, Forms and Ceremonies of Government, and Magiſtracy, fit and neceſſary, and the ſame to abrogate, &c. without any Reſervation for ſecuring their Subjection to the Parliament and future Laws of England. A third Charter was afterwards granted, by the ſame King, to the Treaſurer and Company of Virginia, veſting them with Power and Authority to make Laws, with an Addition of this Clauſe, "ſo always that the ſame be not contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this our Realm of England." The ſame Clauſe was afterwards copied in the Charter of this and other Colonies, with certain Variations, ſuch as that theſe Laws ſhould be "conſonant to Reaſon," "not repugnant to the Laws of England," "as nearly as conveniently may be to the Laws, Statutes and Rights of England," &c. Theſe Modes of Expreſſion convey the ſame Meaning, and ſerve to ſhow an Intention, that the Laws of the Colonies ſhould be, as much as poſſible, conformant in the Spirit of them to the Principles and fundamental Laws of the Engliſh Conſtitution, its Rights and Statutes then in Being, and by no Means to bind the Colonies to a Subjection to the ſupreme Authority of the Engliſh Parliament. And that this is the true Intention we think it further evident from this Conſideration, that no Acts of any Colony legiſlative are ever brought into Parliament for Inſpection there, though the Laws made in ſome of them, like the Acts of the Britiſh Parliament, are laid before the King for his Aſſent or Diſallowance.

We have brought the firſt American Charters into View, and the State of the Country when they were granted, to ſhow that the Right of diſpoſing of the Lands was, in the Opinion of thoſe Times, veſted ſolely in the Crown----that the ſeveral Charters conveyed to the Grantees, who ſhould ſettle upon the Territories therein granted, all the Powers neceſſary to conſtitute them free and diſtinct States---and that the fundamental Laws of the Engliſh Conſtitution ſhould be the certain and eſtabliſhed Rule of Legiſlation, to which the Laws, to be made in the ſeveral Colonies, were to be as nearly as conveniently might be, conformable or ſimilar; which was the true Intent and Import of the Words, "not repugnant to the Laws of England," "conſonant to Reaſon," and other variant Expreſſions in the different Charters. And we would add, that the King, in ſome of the Charters, reſerves the Right to judge of the Conſonance and Similarity of their Laws with the Engliſh Conſtitution to himſelf, and not to the Parliament, and in Conſequence thereof to affirm, or, within a limited Time, diſallow them.

Theſe Charters, as well as that afterwards granted to Lord Baltimore, and other Charters, are repugnant to the Idea of Parliamentary Authority; and to ſuppoſe a Parliamentary Authority over the Colonies under ſuch Charters, would neceſſarily induce that Soleciſm in Politics, *Imperium in Imperio*. And the King's repeatedly exerciſing the Prerogative of diſpoſing of the American Territory by ſuch Charters, together with the Silence of the Nation thereupon, is an Evidence that it was an acknowledged Prerogative.

But further to ſhow the Senſe of the Engliſh Crown and Nation, that the American Coloniſts, and our Predeceſſors in particular, when they firſt took Poſſeſſion of this Country by a Grant and Charter, did not remain ſubject to the ſupreme Authority of Parliament, we beg Leave to obſerve, that when a Bill was offered by the two Houſes of Parliament to King Charles the Firſt, granting to the Subjects of England, the free Liberty of fiſhing on the Coaſt of America, he refuſed his Royal Aſſent, declaring, as a Reaſon, that "the Colonies were *without the Realm and Juriſdiction of Parliament*."

In like Manner his Predeceſſor, James the Firſt, had before declared, upon a ſimilar Occaſion, that "America *was not annexed to the Realm*, and it was not fitting that Parliament ſhould make Laws for thoſe Countries." This Reaſon was not ſecretly, but openly, declared in Parliament. If then the Colonies were not annexed to the Realm, at the Time when their Charters were granted, they never could be afterwards, without their own ſpecial Conſent, which has never ſince been had, or even aſked. If they are not now annexed to the Realm, they are not a Part of the Kingdom, and conſequently not ſubject to the legiſlative Authority of the Kingdom. For no Country, by the Common Law, was ſubject to the Laws or to the Parliament, but the Realm of England.

We would, if your Excellency pleaſes, ſubjoin an Inſtance of Conduct in King Charles the Second, ſingular indeed, but important to our Purpoſe, who, in 1679, framed an Act for a permanent Revenue for the Support of Virginia, and ſent it there by Lord Culpepper, the Governor of that Colony; which was afterwards paſſed into a Law, and "*Enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the Conſent of the General Aſſembly of Virginia.*" If the King had judged that Colony to be a Part of the Realm, he would not, nor could he conſiſtently with Magna Charta, have placed himſelf at the Head of, and joined with any legiſlative Body, in making a Law to tax the People there, other than the Lords and Commons of England.

Having taken a View of the ſeveral Charters of the firſt Colony in America, if we look into the old Charter of this Colony, we ſhall find it to be grounded on the ſame Principle, that the Right of diſpoſing the Territory granted therein was veſted in the Crown, as being that Chriſtian Sovereign who firſt diſcovered it, when in the Poſſeſſion of Heathens; that it was conſidered as being not within the Realm, but only within the Fee and Seignory of the King. As therefore it was without the Realm of England, muſt not the King, if he had deſigned that the Parliament ſhould have had any Authority over it, have made a ſpecial Reſervation for that Purpoſe, which was not done.

Your Excellency ſays, it appears from the Charter itſelf, to have been the Senſe of our Predeceſſors, who firſt took Poſſeſſion of this Plantation, or Colony, that they were to remain ſubject to the Authority of Parliament. You have not been pleaſed to point out to us how this appears from the Charter, unleſs it be in the Obſervation you make on the above mentioned Clauſe, viz. "That a favourable Conſtruction has been put upon this Clauſe, when it has been allowed to intend ſuch Laws of England only as are expreſly made to reſpect us;" which you ſay "is by Charter a Reſerve of Power and Authority to Parliament, to bind us by ſuch Laws at leaſt as are made expreſly to refer to us, and conſequently is a Limitation of the Power given to the General Court." But we would ſtill recur to the Charter itſelf, and aſk your Excellency, how this appears from thence to have been the Senſe of our Predeceſſors? Is any Reſervation of Power and Authority to Parliament thus to bind us expreſſed or implied in the Charter? It is evident, that King Charles the Firſt, the very Prince who granted it, as well as his Predeceſſor, had no ſuch Idea of the ſupreme Authority of Parliament over the Colony, from their Declarations before recited. Your Excellency will then allow us further to aſk, by what Authority, in Reaſon or Equity, the Parliament can enforce a Conſtruction ſo *unfavourable* to us? *Quod ab Initio injuſtum eſt, nullum poteſt habere Juris Effectum*, ſaid *Grotius*; which, with Submiſſion to your Excellency, may be rendered thus, Whatever is originally in its Nature wrong, can never be ſanctified, or made right, by Repetition and Uſe.

In ſolemn Agreements, ſubſequent Reſtrictions ought never to be allowed. The celebrated Author, whom your Excellency has quoted, tells us, that "neither the one nor the other of the intereſted or contracting Powers hath a Right to interpret at Pleaſure." This we mention to ſhew, even on a Suppoſition that the Parliament had been a Party to the Contract, the Invalidity of any of its ſubſequent Acts to explain any Clauſe in the Charter, more eſpecially to reſtrict or make void any Clauſe granted therein to the General Court. An Agreement ought to be interpreted "in ſuch a Manner, as that it may have *its Effect*;" but if your Excellency's Interpretation of this Clauſe is juſt, "that it is a Reſerve of Power and Authority to Parliament, to bind us by ſuch Laws as are made expreſly to refer to us," it is not only "a Limitation of the Power given to the General Court" to legiſlate, but it may, whenever the Parliament ſhall think fit, render it of *no Effect*; for it puts it in the Power of Parliament to bind us by as many Laws as they pleaſe, and even to reſtrain us from making any Laws at all. If your Excellency's Aſſertions in this, and the next ſucceeding Part of your Speech, were well grounded, the Concluſion would be undeniable, that the Charter, even in this Clauſe, "does not confer or reſerve any Liberties" worth enjoying, "but what would have been enjoyed without it," ſaving that, within any of his Majeſty's Dominions we are to be conſidered barely as *not Aliens*. You are pleaſed to ſay, "it cannot be contended, that by the Liberties of free and natural Subjects" (which are expreſly granted in the Charter, to all Intents, Purpoſes and Conſtructions whatever) "is to be underſtood, an Exemption from Acts of Parliament, becauſe not repreſented there; ſeeing it is provided by the ſame Charter that ſuch Acts ſhall be in Force." If, ſays an eminent Lawyer, "the King grants to the Town of D. the ſame Liberties which London has, this ſhall be intended the like Liberties." A Grant of the Liberties of free and natural Subjects is equivalent to a Grant of the ſame Liberties. And the King, in the firſt Charter to this Colony, expreſly grants, that it "ſhall be conſtrued, reputed and adjudged, in all Caſes, moſt favourably on the Behalf and for the Benefit and Behoof of the ſaid Governor and Company, and their Succeſſors, any Matter, Clauſe or Thing whatſoever to the contrary notwithſtanding." It is one of the Liberties of free and natural Subjects, born and abiding within the Realm, to be governed, as your Excellency obſerves, "by Laws made by Perſons, in whoſe Election they from Time to Time have a Voice." This is an eſſential Right. For nothing is more evident, than that any People, who are ſubject to the unlimited Power of another, muſt be in a State of abject Slavery. It was eaſily and plainly foreſeen, that the Right of Repreſentation in the Engliſh Parliament could not be exerciſed by the People of this Colony. It would be impracticable, if conſiſtent with the Engliſh Conſtitution. And for this Reaſon, that this Colony might have and enjoy all the Liberties and Immunities of free and natural Subjects within the Realm, as ſtipulated in the Charter, it was neceſſary, and a Legiſlative was accordingly conſtituted within the Colony, one Branch of which conſiſts of Repreſentatives, choſen by the People, to make all Laws, Statutes, Ordinances, &c. for the well ordering and governing the ſame, not repugnant to the Laws of England, or, as nearly as conveniently might be, agreeable to the fundamental Laws of the Engliſh Conſtitution. We are therefore ſtill at a Loſs to conceive, where your Excellency finds it "*provided* in the ſame Charter, that ſuch Acts," viz. Acts of Parliament made expreſly to refer to us, "ſhall be in Force" in this Province. There is nothing to this Purpoſe expreſſed in the Charter, or in our Opinion even implied in it. And ſurely it would be very abſurd, that a Charter, which is evidently formed upon a Suppoſition and Intention, that a Colony is and ſhould be conſidered as not within the Realm, and declared, by the very Prince who granted it, to be not within the Juriſdiction of Parliament, ſhould yet *provide* that the Laws, which the ſame Parliament ſhould make expreſly to refer to that Colony, ſhould be in Force therein. Your Excellency is pleaſed to aſk, "does it follow that the Government by their (our Anceſtors) Removal from one Part of the Dominions to another, loſes its Authority over that Part to which they remove? And that they are freed from the Subjection they were under before? We anſwer, if that Part of the King's Dominions to which they removed was not then a Part of the Realm, and was never annexed to it, the Parliament loſt no Authority over it, having never had ſuch Authority; and the Emigrants were conſequently freed from the Subjection they were under before their Removal: The Power and Authority of Parliament being conſtitutionally confined within the Limits of the Realm and the Nation collectively, of which alone it is the repreſenting and legiſlative Aſſembly. Your Excellency further aſks, "will it not rather be ſaid, that by this their voluntary Removal they have relinquiſhed, for a Time at leaſt, one of the Rights of an Engliſh Subject, which they might if they pleaſed have continued to enjoy, and may again enjoy, whenever they return to the Place where it can be exerciſed?" To which we anſwer, they never did relinquiſh the Right to be governed by Laws, made by Perſons in whoſe Election they had a Voice. The King ſtipulated with them, that they ſhould have and enjoy all the Liberties of free and natural Subjects, born within the Realm, to all Intents, Purpoſes and Conſtructions whatſoever; that is, that they ſhould be as free as thoſe who were to abide within the Realm: Conſequently he ſtipulated with them, that they ſhould enjoy and exerciſe this moſt eſſential Right, which diſcriminates Freemen from Vaſſals, uninterruptedly in its full Senſe and Meaning; and they did and ought ſtill to exerciſe it, without the Neceſſity of returning, for the Sake of exerciſing it, to the Nation or State of England.

We cannot help obſerving, that your Excellency's Manner of Reaſoning on this Point, ſeems to us to render the moſt valuable Clauſes in our Charter unintelligible; as if Perſons going from the Realm of England to inhabit in America, ſhould hold and exerciſe there a certain Right of Engliſh Subjects; but in order to exerciſe it in ſuch Manner as to be of any Benefit to them, they muſt *not inhabit* there, but return to the Place where alone it can be exerciſed. By ſuch Conſtruction, the Words of the Charter can have no Senſe or Meaning. We forbear remarking upon the Abſurdity of a Grant, to Perſons born within the Realm, of the ſame Liberties which would have belonged to them, if they had been born within the Realm.

Your Excellency is diſpoſed to compare this Government to the Variety of Corporations formed within the Kingdom, with Power to make and execute By-laws, &c. and, becauſe they remain ſubject to the ſupreme Authority of Parliament, to infer that this Colony is alſo ſubject to the ſame Authority. This Reaſoning appears to us not juſt. The Members of thoſe Corporations are reſiant within the Kingdom; and Reſidence ſubjects them to the Authority of Parliament, in which they are alſo repreſented: Whereas the People of this Colony are not reſident within the Realm. The Charter was granted with the expreſs Purpoſe to induce them to reſide without the Realm; conſequently they are not repreſented in Parliament there. But we would aſk your Excellency, are any of the Corporations, formed within the Kingdom, veſted with the Power of erecting other ſubordinate Corporations? Of enacting and determining what Crimes ſhall be capital? And conſtituting Courts of common Law, with all their Officers, for the hearing, trying and puniſhing capital Offenders with Death? Theſe and many other Powers veſted in this Goverament plainly ſhow, that it is to be conſidered as a Corporation in no other Light, than as every State is a Corporation. Beſides, Appeals from the Courts of Law here are not brought before the Houſe of Lords, which ſhows, that the Peers of the Realm are not the Peers of America; but all ſuch Appeals are brought before the King in Council, which is a further Evidence, that we are not within the Realm.

We conceive enough has been ſaid to convince your Excellency, that "when our Predeceſſors firſt took Poſſeſſion of this Plantation, or Colony, by a Grant and Charter from the Crown of England, it *was not*, and never had been, the Senſe of the Kingdom, that they were to remain ſubject to the ſupreme Authority of Parliament." We will now, with your Excellency's Leave, enquire what *was* the Senſe of our Anceſtors of this very important Matter.

And as your Excellency has been pleaſed to tell us, you have not diſcovered that the ſupreme Authority of Parliament has been called in Queſtion, even by private and particular Perſons, until within ſeven or eight Years paſt, except about the Time of the Anarchy and Confuſion in England, which preceded the Reſtoration of King Charles the Second, we beg Leave to remind your Excellency of ſome Parts of your own Hiſtory of Maſſachuſetts-Bay. Therein we are informed of the Sentiments of "Perſons of Influence" after the Reſtoration, from which the Hiſtorian tells us, ſome Parts of their Conduct, that is of the General Aſſembly, "may be pretty well accounted for." By the Hiſtory it appears to have been the Opinion of thoſe Perſons of Influence, "that the Subjects of any Prince or State had a natural Right to remove to any other State, or to another Quarter of the World, unleſs the State was weakened or expoſed by ſuch Remove; and even in that Caſe, if they were deprived of the Right of all Mankind, Liberty of Conſcience, it would juſtify a Separation, and *upon their Removal their Subjection determined and ceaſed.*" That "the Country, to which they had removed, was claimed and poſſeſſed by independent Princes, whoſe Right to the Lordſhip and Sovereignty thereof had been acknowledged by the Kings of England," an Inſtance of which is quoted in the Margin. "That they themſelves had actually purchaſed for valuable Conſideration, not only the Soil but the Dominion, the Lordſhip and Sovereignty of thoſe Princes," without which Purchaſe, "in the Sight of God and Men, they had no Right or Title to what they poſſeſſed." That they had received a Charter of Incorporation from the King, from whence aroſe a new Kind of Subjection, namely, "a voluntary civil Subjection;" and by this Compact "they were *to be governed by Laws made by themſelves.*" Thus it appears to have been the Sentiments of *private* Perſons, though Perſons by whoſe Sentiments the public Conduct was influenced, that their Removal was a juſtifiable Separation from the Mother State, upon which their Subjection to that State determined and ceaſed. The ſupreme Authority of Parliament, if it had then ever been aſſerted, muſt ſurely have been called in Queſtion by Men, who had advanced ſuch Principles as theſe.

The firſt Act of Parliament made expreſly to refer to the Colonies was after the Reſtoration. In the Reign of King Charles the Second, ſeveral ſuch Acts paſſed. And the ſame Hiſtory informs us, there was a Difficulty in conforming to them; and the Reaſon of this Difficulty is explained, in a Letter of the General Aſſembly to their Agent, quoted in the following Words, "they apprehended them to be an Invaſion of the Rights, Liberties and Properties, of the Subjects of his Majeſty in the Colony, *they not being repreſented in Parliament*, and according to the uſual Sayings of the Learned in the Law, the Laws of England were bounded within the four Seas, *and did not reach America*; however as his Majeſty had ſignified his Pleaſure, that thoſe Acts ſhould be obſerved in the Maſſachuſetts, they had made Proviſion, by a Law of the Colony, that they ſhould be ſtrictly attended." Which Proviſion, by a Law of their own, would have been ſuperfluous, if they had admitted the ſupreme Authority of Parliament. In ſhort, by the ſame Hiſtory, it appears, that thoſe Acts of Parliament, as ſuch, were diſregarded; and the following Reaſon is given for it. "It ſeems to have been a *general* Opinion, that Acts of Parliament had no other Force, than what they derived from Acts, made by the General Court to eſtabliſh and confirm them."

But ſtill further to ſhow the Senſe of our Anceſtors reſpecting this Matter, we beg Leave to recite ſome Parts of a Narrative preſented to the Lords of Privy Council by Edward Randolph, in the Year 1676, which we find in your Excellency's Collection of Papers, lately publiſhed. Therein it is declared to be the Senſe of the Colony, "that no Law is in Force or Eſteem there, but ſuch as are made by the General Court, and therefore it is accounted a Breach of their Privileges, and a Betraying of the Liberties of their Commonwealth, to urge the Obſervation of the Laws of England." And further, "That no Oath ſhall be urged or required to be taken by any Perſon, but ſuch Oath as the General Court hath conſidered, allowed and required." And further, "there is no Notice taken of the Act of Navigation, Plantation, or any other Laws, made in England for the Regulation of Trade." "That the Government would make the World believe, they are a free State, and do act in all Matters accordingly." Again, "Theſe Magiſtrates ever reſerve to themſelves a Power to alter, evade and diſannul any Law or Command, not agreeing with their Humour, or the abſolute Authority of their Government, acknowledging no Superior." And further, "He (the Governor) freely declared to me, that the Laws made by your Majeſty and your Parliament obligeth them in nothing, but what conſiſts with the Intereſts of that Colony, that the legiſlative Power and Authority is and abides in them *ſolely*." And in the ſame Mr. Randolph's Letter to the Biſhop of London, July 14, 1682, he ſays, "This *Independency* in Government is claimed and daily practiſed." And your Excellency, being *then* ſenſible that this was the Senſe of our Anceſtors, in a marginal Note, in the ſame Collection of Papers, obſerves, that "This," viz. the Proviſion made for obſerving the Acts of Trade, "is very extraordinary, for this Proviſion was an Act of the Colony, declaring the Acts of Trade ſhall be in Force there." Although Mr. Randolph was very unfriendly to the Colony, yet as his Declarations are concurrent with thoſe recited from your Excellency's Hiſtory, we think they may be admitted for the Purpoſe for which they are now brought.

Thus we ſee, from your Excellency's Hiſtory and Publications, the Senſe our Anceſtors had of the Juriſdiction of Parliament under the firſt Charter. Very different from that which your Excellency, *in your Speech*, apprehends it to have been.

It appears by Mr. Neal's Hiſtory of New-England, that the Agents who had been employed by the Colony to tranſact its Affairs in England, at the Time when the preſent Charter was granted, among other Reaſons, gave the following for their Acceptance of it, viz. "The General Court has, with the King's Approbation, as much Power in New-England, as the King and Parliament have in England; they have all Engliſh Privileges, and can be touched by *no Law*, and by no Tax, but of their own making." This is the earlieſt Teſtimony that can be given of the Senſe our Predeceſſors had of the ſupreme Authority of Parliament under the preſent Charter. And it plainly ſhows, that they, who having been freely converſant with thoſe who framed the Charter, muſt have well underſtood the Deſign and Meaning of it, ſuppoſed that the Terms in our Charter, "full Power and Authority," intended and were conſidered as a *ſole* and excluſive Power, and that there was no "Reſerve in the Charter to the Authority of Parliament, to bind the Colony" by any Acts whatever.

Soon after the Arrival of the Charter, viz. in 1692, your Excellency's Hiſtory informs us, "the firſt Act of this Legiſlative was a Sort of Magna Charta, aſſerting and ſetting forth their general Privileges," and this Clauſe was among the reſt; "no Aid, Tax, Tallage, Aſſeſſment, Cuſtom, Loan, Benevolence, or Impoſition whatever, ſhall be laid, aſſeſſed, impoſed or levied on any of their Majeſty's Subjects, or their Eſtates, on any Pretence whatever, but by the Act and Conſent of the Governor, Council and Repreſentatives of the People, aſſembled in General Court." And though this Act was diſallowed, it ſerves to ſhow the Senſe which the General Aſſembly, contemporary with the granting the Charter, had of their ſole and excluſive Right to legiſlate for the Colony. The Hiſtoty ſays, "the other Parts of the Act were copied from Magna Charta;" by which we may conclude, that the Aſſembly then conſtrued the Words "not repugnant to the Laws," to mean, conformable to the fundamental Principles of the Engliſh Conſtitution. And it is obſervable, that the Lords of Privy Council, ſo lately as in the Reign of Queen Anne, when ſeveral Laws, enacted by the General Aſſembly, were laid before her Majeſty for her Allowance, interpreted the Words in this Charter, "not repugnant to the Laws of England," by the Words "as nearly as conveniently may be agreeable to the Laws and Statutes of England." And her Majeſty was pleaſed to diſallow thoſe Acts, not becauſe they were repugnant to any Law or Statute of England, made expreſly to refer to the Colony, but becauſe divers Perſons, by Virtue thereof, were puniſhed without being tried by their Peers in the ordinary "Courts of Law," and "by the ordinary Rules and known Methods of Juſtice;" contrary to the expreſs Terms of Magna Charta, which was a Statute in Force at the Time of granting the Charter, and declaratory of the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects within the Realm.

You are pleaſed to ſay, that "our provincial or local Laws have, in numerous Inſtances, had Relation to Acts of Parliament, made to reſpect the Plantations, and this Colony in particular." The Authority of the Legiſlature, ſays the ſame Author who is quoted by your Excellency, "does not extend ſo far as the Fundamentals of the Conſtitution." "They ought to conſider the fundamental Laws as ſacred, if the Nation has not, in very expreſs Terms, given them the Power to change them; for the Conſtitution of the State ought to be fixed: And ſince that was firſt eſtabliſhed by the Nation, which afterwards truſted certain Perſons with the legiſlative Power, the fundamental Laws are excepted from their Commiſſion." Now the Fundamentals of the Conſtitution of this Province are ſtipulated in the Charter; the Reaſoning therefore in this Caſe holds equally good. Much leſs then ought any Acts or Doings of the General Aſſembly, however numerous, to neither of which your Excellency has pointed us, which barely relate to Acts of Parliament made to reſpect the Plantations in general, or this Colony in particular, to be taken as an Acknowledgment of this People, or even of the Aſſembly which inadvertently paſſed thoſe Acts, that we are ſubject to the ſupreme Authority of Parliament. And with ſtill leſs Reaſon are the Deciſions in the Executive Courts to determine this Point. If they have adopted that as "Part of the Rule of Law," which in Fact is not, it muſt be imputed to Inattention or Error in Judgment, and cannot juſtly be urged as an Alteration or Reſtriction of the legiſlative Authority of the Province.

Before we leave this Part of your Excellency's Speech we would obſerve, that the great Deſign of our Anceſtors, in leaving the Kingdom of England, was to be freed from a Subjection to its Spiritual Laws and Courts, and to worſhip God according to the Dictates of their Conſciences. Your Excellency in your Hiſtory obſerves, that their Deſign was "to obtain for themſelves and their Poſterity the Liberty of worſhipping God in ſuch Manner, as appeared to them moſt agreeable to the ſacred Scriptures." And the General Court themſelves declared in 1651, that "ſeeing juſt Cauſe to fear the Perſecution of the then Biſhop, and High Commiſſion, for not conforming to the Ceremonies of thoſe under their Power, they thought it their ſafeſt Courſe, to get to this Outſide of the World, out of their View, and *beyond their Reach.*" But if it had been their Senſe, that they were ſtill to be ſubject to the ſupreme Authority of Parliament, they muſt have known that their Deſign might and probably would be fruſtrated; that the Parliament, eſpecially conſidering the Temper of thoſe Times, might make what eccleſiaſtical Laws they pleaſed, expreſly to refer to them, and place them in the ſame Circumſtances with reſpect to religious Matters, to be relieved from which was the Deſign of their Removal. And we would add, that if your Excellency's Conſtruction of the Clauſe in our preſent Charter is juſt, another Clauſe therein, which provides for Liberty of Conſcience for all Chriſtians, except Papiſts, may be rendered void by an Act of Parliament made to refer to us, requiring a Conformity to the Rites and Mode of Worſhip in the Church of England or any other.

Thus we have endeavoured to ſhew the Senſe of the People of this Colony under both Charters; and if there have been, in any late Inſtances, a Submiſſion to Acts of Parliament, it has been, in our Opinion, rather from Inconſideration, or a Reluctance at the Idea of contending with the Parent State, than from a Conviction or Acknowledgment of the ſupreme legiſlative Authority of Parliament.

Your Excellency tells us, "you know of no Line that can be drawn between the ſupreme Authority of Parliament, and the total Independence of the Colonies." If there be no ſuch Line, the Conſequence is, either that the Colonies are the Vaſſals of the Parliament, or, that they are totally independent. As it cannot be ſuppoſed to have been the Intention of the Parties in the Compact, that we ſhould be reduced to a State of Vaſſallage, the Concluſion is, that it was their Senſe, that we were thus independent. "It is impoſſible, your Excellency ſays, that there ſhould be two independent Legiſlatures in one and the ſame State." May we not then further conclude, that it was their Senſe that the Colonies were by their Charters made diſtinct States from the Mother Country? Your Excellency adds, "For although there may be but one Head, the King, yet the two legiſlative Bodies will make two Governments, as diſtinct as the Kingdoms of England and Scotland before the Union." Very true, may it pleaſe your Excellency; and if they interfere not with each other, what hinders but that being united in one Head and common Sovereign, they may live happily in that Connection, and mutually ſupport and protect each other? Notwithſtanding all the Terrors which your Excellency has pictured to us as the Effects of a total Independence, there is more Reaſon to dread the Conſequences of abſolute uncontrouled ſupreme Power, whether of a Nation or a Monarch, than thoſe of a total Independence. It would be a Misfortune "to know, by Experience, the Difference between the Liberties of an Engliſh Coloniſt, and thoſe of the Spaniſh, French and Dutch." And ſince the Britiſh Parliament has paſſed an Act which is executed even with Rigour, though not voluntarily ſubmitted to, for raiſing a Revenue, and appropriating the ſame without the Conſent of the People who pay it, and have claimed a Power of making ſuch Laws as they pleaſe to order and govern us, your Excellency will excuſe us in aſking, whether you do not think we already experience too much of ſuch a Difference, and have not Reaſon to fear we ſhall ſoon be reduced to a worſe Situation than that of the Colonies of France, Spain or Holland.

If your Excellency expects to have the Line of Diſtinction between the ſupreme Authority of Parliament, and the total Independence of the Colonies drawn by us, we would ſay that it would be a very arduous Undertaking, and of very great Importance to all the other Colonies; and therefore, could we conceive of ſuch a Line, we ſhould be unwilling to propoſe it, without their Conſent in Congreſs.

To conclude, Theſe are great and profound Queſtions. It is the Grief of this Houſe, that by the ill Policy of a late injudicious Adminiſtration, America has been driven into the Contemplation of them. And we cannot but expreſs our Concern, that your Excellency by your Speech has reduced us to the unhappy Alternative, either of appearing by our Silence to acquieſce in your Excellency's Sentiments, or of thus freely diſcuſſing this Point.

After all that we have ſaid, we would be far from being underſtood to have in the leaſt abated that juſt Senſe of Allegiance which we owe to the King of Great-Britain, our rightful Sovereign: And ſhould the People of this Province be left to the free and full Exerciſe of all the Liberties and Immunities granted to them by Charter, there would be no Danger of an Independence on the Crown. Our Charter reſerves great Power to the Crown in its Repreſentative, fully ſufficient to balance, analagous to the Engliſh Conſtitution, all the Liberties and Privileges granted to the People. All this your Excellency knows full well----And whoever conſiders the Power and Influence, in all their Branches, reſerved by our Charter to the Crown, will be far from thinking that the Commons of this Province are too independent.

By the DUKE of CUMBERLAND PACKET, *Captain* GOODRIDGE, *arrived at New-York, in 6 Weeks from Falmouth, we have the following Advices, viz.*

LONDON, *November* 27.

His Majeſty was attended yeſterday to the Houſe of Peers by the Duke of Ancaſter and Lord Bruce, amidſt a great concourſe of people, and opened the Seſſion of Parliament with the following moſt gracious SPEECH:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I SHOULD moſt willingly have conſulted your private convenience, by allowing you a longer receſs from buſineſs, if I had not thought, that ſome very important parts of the public ſervice required the immediate attention of Parliament.

It is impoſſible that I can ever look with indifference upon whatever concerns either the commerce and revenue of the kingdom at large, or the private rights and intereſts of conſiderable numbers among my people. Neither can I be inſenſible how materially every one of theſe great objects muſt be intereſted in the maintenance of the credit and proſperity of the Eaſt-India Company. When, therefore, I received information of the difficulties in which that Company appear to be involved, I determined to give you an early opportunity of informing yourſelves fully of the true ſtate of their affairs; and of making ſuch proviſions, for the common benefit and ſecurity of all the various intereſts concerned, as you ſhall find beſt adapted to the exigencies of the caſe.

I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, That there is reaſon to hope, that the war, which has ſo long unhappily prevailed in one part of Europe, is now drawing to a concluſion: And although there was no probability of our being involved therein, yet the diſcontinuance of thoſe troubles will afford a fairer proſpect of the duration of peace; which, I truſt, the alterations that have happened in Europe will not, in their conſequences, affect.

I continue to receive, from foreign Powers, the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of their pacific diſpoſitions towards this Country: And it ſhall be my conſtant endeavour to preſerve the general tranquillity, as far as is conſiſtent with the honour of my Crown, and the intereſts of my people.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

It gives me much ſatisfaction, that the continuance of peace has enabled me to proceed in the reduction of the eſtabliſhment of my naval forces; but you will, I am confident, agree with me, that a conſiderable ſtrength at ſea muſt be ever neceſſary for preſerving the reputation and power of my Kingdoms.

The proper eſtimates for the enſuing year ſhall be laid before you; and whatever ſupplies you may grant, ſhall, on my part, be managed with the ſtricteſt œconomy, and applied with the utmoſt fidelity.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot but feel the moſt real concern, that the produce of the late harveſt has not given us the relief which we had hoped for in reſpect to the dearneſs of corn. As far as human wiſdom can provide for alleviating the diſtreſſes of the poor, I am perſuaded your attention will not be wanting: And you cannot gratify me more, than by calling upon me for my concurrence in whatever may contribute to the true welfare and happineſs of all my people."

Hague, Nov. 13. Letters from Vienna adviſe, that a conſpiracy was lately formed in the Provinces of Poland, allotted to the Houſe of Auſtria, which would probably have been attended with very fatal conſequences, if it had not been timely diſcovered; and as ſeveral of the Poliſh Nobles are ſuſpected to have been concerned in it, ſome of them have been taken up, and confined till they can take their trials.

The laſt letters from Warſaw adviſe, that the Baron de Stackelberg, the new Miniſter there from the Court of Ruſſia, received a Courier from Count Romanzow, with very important diſpatches; and it was ſince reported, that the new negociations of peace are ſo forward, that an accommodation between the Ruſſians and Turks is looked upon to be as good as concluded.

They write from Dantzick, that a great riot happened there, when the King of Pruſſia's Exciſe-Officers attempted to publiſh the new regulations eſtabliſhed by their Maſter. Some of theſe Officers were killed, and ſeveral others very ill uſed by the populace; but it is to be feared the town will ſuffer for this raſh behaviour.

Warſaw, Nov. 24. Baron de Stackelberg, the Ruſſian Miniſter here, hath received ſome diſpatches, dated the 11th inſtant, from M. Obreſkow, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the Empreſs of Ruſſia at the congreſs of Buchareſt, which adviſe, that the negociations of peace have already been reſumed; and that, on the 9th of this month, it was agreed with the Turkiſh Plenipotentiaries to prolong the armiſtice till the 20th of March next, except in Georgia and Mingrelia, where, on account of the diſtance of thoſe Provinces, the ſuſpenſion of arms is to continue a month longer. According to all appearances the peace will be happily concluded before that time, on a ſolid and permanent foundation.

LONDON.

Nov. 17. *They write from the Hague, that his Pruſſian Majeſty has lately made a very important demand on the States, of an old debt owing by that Republic ſeveral years ago, and ſaid to amount to* 120,000,000 *florins; but it is thought this demand is only to ſtifle the clamours of the Dutch concerning Dantzick.*

We learn from Copenhagen, that every attention is now paying by the Miniſtry to get a reſpectable army and navy on foot next ſpring.

They write from Peterſburgh, that ſeveral perſons of diſtinction have lately been ſeized by order of the Empreſs, and confined, on what account is not known.

Nov. 19. We hear that a certain proviſion for the maintenance of an unfortunate great Lady has lately been agitated in the cabinet.

Nov. 24. The diſputes ſubſiſting between the Danes and Swedes are likely to be amicably adjuſted, by the interpoſition of a certain Court, contrary to the deſire of the Bourbon Family.

Advices from Warſaw mention, a great ſcarcity of proviſions now prevailing there, owing to the vaſt number of foreign ſoldiers in that capital, and the adjacent parts.

We learn from Madrid, that the Spaniſh Miniſtry have at laſt granted permiſſion for Engliſh ſhips of war to enter into the ports of Spain.

They write from Seville, that there are now completely fitted out at that port, 9 ſail of the line, beſides frigates, who are only waiting for ſailing orders.

Letters from ſeveral parts of Italy mention great damage done by the late violent ſtorms in the Mediterranean.

On Friday laſt a Bankrupt was committed to Newgate, by the Commiſſioners, for delivering in a fraudulent ſchedule of his eſtate and effects.

Nov. 26. On the 10th inſt. the ſhip Carolina, Thomas Pearſon, Maſter, bound from Maryland to London, was driven on the rocks in a violent ſtorm, and ſtranded in the port of Penzance.

It is ſaid that orders are given for four ſhips of the line to be fitted out immediately for Rhode-Iſland, in America, where they are to be ſtationed for three years.

Nov. 28. A letter from Dublin mentions, that an embargo is laid on all the veſſels that have proviſion on board for foreign exportation.

Extract of a private Letter from Copenhagen, November 20.

"The poſt, which arrived here this day from Stockholm, brought advice that his Swediſh Majeſty had been ſet upon and ſhot at twice, but happily eſcaped unhurt."

Dec. 3. Letters from Copenhagen adviſe, that the King of Denmark has ſentenced to perpetual impriſonment a Saxon Officer, who had propoſed a ſcheme to the French Ambaſſador, for the deſtruction of a certain unfortunate Potentate. The French Ambaſſador diſcovered the ſame to his Majeſty.

They write from Stockholm, that every thing is in motion there for carrying on a war with the utmoſt vigour.

We learn from Dantzick, that the King of Pruſſia has ordered two new forts to be built on the Mole, at the entrance of the harbour.

Dec. 5. *Yeſterday his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, attended by the Duke of Ancaſter, and Lord Bolingbroke, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the two following bills, which paſſed the Houſe of Lords on Thurſday, viz.*

The bill for allowing the importation of wheat, wheat flour, Indian corn and pulſe, from America into this kingdom, duty free.

The bill for allowing the importation of wheat, wheat flour, rye, rye meal, barley, barley meal, oats, oatmeal and pulſe, from Europe or Africa, free of duty.

Some other bills, relative to the importation of proviſions, are in great forwardneſs, and it is thought will receive the Royal Aſſent next week.

The number of ſeamen to be employed for the ſervice of the enſuing year, is not ſo many by 5000 *as laſt year.*

They write from Madrid, that the peace which was negociating between that Court and the States of Barbary, is again broken off, and preparations are making to renew the war.

They write from Venice, that the Republic are equipping a ſquadron of men of war, to put to ſea early next ſpring, to watch the motions of the Turks.

Dec. 8. *We learn from Sweden, that his Swediſh Majeſty had expreſly declared to ſeveral foreign Miniſters at his Court, that all the preparations for war, which he was carrying on, had no other meaning than that of putting his kingdom in a proper ſtate of defence. That Denmark had ſet him the example; and that as ſoon as that Crown ſhould begin to diſarm, he ſhould immediately follow their example.*

The Weſt-India Merchants have taken up ſome veſſels for the purpoſe of carrying proviſions and ſtores to the iſlands of Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis. &c. Two ſhips ſailed on Saturday laſt.

It is ſaid that a negociation of a very important nature is now going forward, between our Court and that of Berlin.

They write from Hamburgh, that 5000 *tons of naval ſtores have lately been bought up there by a Spaniſh Agent.*

We are informed that five ſhips of the line and three frigates are ordered to take in ſix months proviſions immediately.

Dec. 10. Orders are given for filling up the Iriſh regiments to their full eſtabliſhments, being much reduced of late by draughts for foreign ſervice.

We hear that the Earl of Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, is ſhortly to come to England.

Dec. 12. It is determined by Adminiſtration, not to ſuffer the Dantzickers to be oppreſſed by his Pruſſian Majeſty; and the Engliſh Conſul has accordingly acquainted the City with that determination.

Extract of Letter from Portſmouth, Dec. 10.

"There is an order come down here to diſcharge 800 marines from this diviſion, and numbers are diſcharged every day. We hear an order is arrived for all the guardſhips at Spithead to come into the harbour, and for the complement of men to be reduced to the ſame eſtabliſhment as in the year 1770."

The Betſey, Fowke, from Cape Fear, was found lying on her broad ſide, without any living creature on board, and towed into Polperra, a fiſhing town near Plymouth, the 7th inſtant.

Dec. 15. It is now very confidently aſſerted, that real advice has been received of a reconciliation between the King and Queen of Denmark.

Great numbers of cannon are now ſhipping off at Carron, in Scotland, for the uſe of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

A change in ſome of the high departments of government in Ireland is ſoon expected to take place.

Yeſterday the bill to prohibit the exportation of corn, and to allow the free importation; the bill for the free importation of proviſions from Ireland; and the bill to diſcontinue the duties on the importation of tallow, hogs lard, and greaſe, received the Royal Aſſent by commiſſion, in the Houſe of Lords.

Dec. 17. They write from Peterſburgh, that ſome people of diſtinction have lately been ſeized there, on ſuſpicion of a deſign againſt the Empreſs.

Diſpatches are now preparing, in order to be ſent off with all ſpeed to the Governors in America.

Yeſterday two expreſſes were ſent down to Falmouth, to be forwarded by the Leghorn Packet to his Majeſty's Conſuls at Genoa or Leghorn.

It is ſaid that application has been made by ſome maſters of veſſels, trading up the Archipelago, to have letters of marque againſt the Tuniſian veſſels.

Dec. 19. They adviſe from Peterſburgh, that ſome of the new raiſed regiments have lately been diſbanded.

By letters from Madrid we learn, that advices have lately been received of a dangerous inſurrection in one of the Spaniſh ſettlements in the Philippine iſlands.

They write from the Hague, that three ſhips of war and ſome tranſports are now getting ready in the Texel, and will ſoon ſail with troops, &c. on board for the Eaſt-Indies, ſome diſagreeable news having been lately received from thence.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, December 11.

"Mr. de Berkenrode, Miniſter from the States General at the Court of Verſailles, has adviſed their High Mightineſſes, that France has not only ſecretly made a conſiderable augmentation of her troops, but propoſes to make another of ten men to each company, in all the regiments in the ſervice of that crown, by which it cannot but be ſuppoſed, that the Court of France is meditating ſome important deſign."

WILLIAMSBURG, January 21.

We hear that a Brig, from Dublin for Baltimore, with one Hundred and fifty indented Servants and Convicts on board, is aſhore near the Mouth of York River; and that a Boat which went to their Aſſiſtance was ſeized by about thirty of the People, who went aſhore in her. Four Men and a Woman have been taken, who are lodged in York Goal; but it is thought that by this Time all the reſt have found Means to make their Eſcape from the Veſſel. The Captain of the Brig, and about ſeventeen of his People, died on the Paſſage; *probably, of the Goal Diſtemper.*

BOSTON, January 28.

A Notification is inſerted in the laſt New-Hampſhire Gazette, cautioning Perſons to beware of counterfeit Half-Johannes's, as they are now currently paſſing there, finiſhed in ſuch a maſterly Manner, as to deceive, at firſt View, the niceſt Eye; but upon a narrow Inſpection the Deceit may be detected, the Cheek of the Image being jetted out on one ſide of them; the oppoſite a little hollowed; dated Anno 1759, *and* 1768, *and appear new as tho' they were juſt coined.---By dropping them with one known to be good Gold, on Brick or Stone, the Difference of Sound will prove them baſe Metal.*

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 10.

On the Firſt Inſtant departed this Life, in the 30*th Year of her Age, after a long Indiſpoſition, which ſhe ſuſtained with true Chriſtian Patience and Serenity, Mrs. MARY BIDDLE, the amiable Conſort of Mr. CLEMENT BIDDLE, of this City, Merchant. The early Death of this accompliſhed Lady gives the moſt inexpreſſible Grief to her Relations and numerous Friends; but a Contemplation of her uniform virtuous Deportment in Life ſhould lead them to dry up their Tears, and yield a perfect Reſignation to the Divine Will, as* their Loſs is her greateſt Gain.

"Heaven gives us Friends to bleſs the preſent Scene,
"Reſumes them to prepare us for the next."

On Thurſday Afternoon her Remains were reſpectfully interred in Friends Burying-Ground.

Laſt Friday Night a Store-Houſe, belonging to Mr. John Sellers, of Upper Darby, was reduced to Aſhes, with 200 Buſhels of Corn, and ſundry other valuable Effects; occaſioned by ſome of his People drying Flax over a Fire in ſaid Store.

MARRIED. Mr. JOHN DUNLAP, of this City, Printer, to Mrs. ELIZABETH ELLISON, late of Liverpool. Mr. BENJAMIN BARTRAM (Son of Mr. JOHN BARTRAM, Botaniſt to his Britannic Majeſty) of Philadelphia County, to Miſs BETSEY HUNT, Daughter of Mr. JOHN HUNT, of Cheſter County. Mr. WILLIAM JENKINS, of Carnarvon Townſhip, Lancaſter County, Merchant, to Miſs BETSEY BLAIR, of Saliſbury, in the ſame County.

The Ship Richard Penn, Captain All; Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Meſnard; and the Pennſylvania Packet, Captain Oſborne, are arrived in London from this Place.

The Snow Molly, Captain Scott, and the Sloop Adventure, Captain Robinſon, both of this Place, are arrived at Georgia from Hiſpaniola.

The Ship Minerva, Captain Gregory, from this Port for Savannah La Mar, in Jamaica, paſſed by Port-Royal the 19*th of December.*

The Captains Gill, Hanſe, Craig, and Canby, are arrived at Jamaica; Captain Wilſon, at St. Croix; and Captain Merſurier, at the Iſland of St. John; all from this Harbour.

ARRIVALS.

At Deal. The Lord Camden, Richardſon; and the Swan, Lynch, from Virginia. The Friendſhip, Froſt; Polly, Kelty; Betty, Henricks; John and Mary, Boucher; Peggy, Broadſtreet; Louiſa, Payne; Adventure, Maynard; Sally, Scott; Sally, Buchanan; Nancy, Gray; and the Ruſſia Merchant, Creamer, from Maryland. The Earl of Dunmore, Lawrence, from New-York. The Harmony, Coffin; Three Brothers, Cartwright; London Packet, Calef; and the Roſamond, Miller, from Boſton. The London, Chambers, from North-America. The Peter, Wooder; Thames, Wills; and the Canadian, Abbot, from Quebec.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia.* INWARD ENTRIES.

NONE.

OUTWARDS. NONE.

CLEARED. Ship Hopewell, J. Winning, to Sligo.

Peter Wikoff and Iſaac Wikoff,

HAVE joined both their ſtocks in trade together into partnerſhip, and now have a very large and compleat aſſortment of DRY GOODS on hand to diſpoſe of, on the very loweſt terms for caſh, and on credit as uſual, at ISAAC WIKOFF's, in Water-ſtreet, the fourth houſe above Market-ſtreet. All perſons, who are indebted to either of them, are earneſtly requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, at the place aforeſaid, to PETER and ISAAC WIKOFF. *Tbc.* 2 *M.*

Philadelphia, February 8, 1773.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons in the Counties of Philadelphia, Cheſter, Bucks, Lancaſter and Berks, who are indebted to the Honourable the Proprietaries for Quit-rent, that Attendance will be given at the Receiver-General's Office, in Philadelphia, from the Firſt Day of March next to the Sixth of the ſame Month, for receiving the Quit-rents due in the City and County of Philadelphia; at Cheſter, for the County of Cheſter, from the Ninth of March to the Thirteenth; at Pennſbury, for the County of Bucks, from the Sixteenth to the Twentieth; at Lancaſter, for the County of Lancaſter, from the Twenty-ſecond to the Twenty-ſeventh; and at the Town of Reading, for the County of Berks, from the Fifth to the Tenth of April next, inclusive; at which reſpective Times and Places, all Perſons concerned are required to be punctual in diſcharging their Arrearages.

EDMUND PHYSICK, Receiver-General.

JUST PUBLISHED, and SOLD by

ROBERT MACGILL,

At the Corner of Lætitia-Court, in Market-ſtreet,

THE FASHIONABLE LOVER, a COMEDY,

By RICHARD CUMBERLAND, Author of the Weſt-Indian,

WHERE may be had, lately publiſhed, THE WEST-INDIAN: Alſo THE CONQUEST OF CANADA.

N. B. Said MACGILL makes Ladies and Gentlemens Etwees, to any Size or Pattern, with or without Inſtruments; alſo carries on the BOOK-BINDING and STATIONARY Buſineſs, in the moſt general Manner. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Saturday, the 20th of February inſtant, at 5 o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, two certain brick meſſuages or tenements, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet continued ſouthward beyond the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth north and ſouth 26 feet 3 inches, and in length or depth eaſt and weſt 60 feet; bounded by Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, and by ground of John Faries, William Branſon, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of 52s. 6d. ſterl. per annum; late the eſtate of William Huſton; ſeized and taken in execution by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Tueſday, the 9th of March next, at 12 o' clock at noon (and to be ſtruck off preciſely at 3 o' clock) at the houſe of Albrick Bird, in Gwinedth townſhip (commonly called the Spring-houſe tavern) a certain meſſuage or tenement, and plantation or tract of land, ſituated in Gwinedth townſhip aforeſaid, containing about 80 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by the great road leading to Philadelphia, and by lands of Rowland Evans, John Evans, and others; having a barn, ſtables, and other out-houſes thereon erected; late the eſtate of Conrad Cline; ſeized and taken in execution by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,

A CERTAIN MESSUAGE and LOT of ground, fronting on Shippen-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, on Society-hill, and next door to Captain Alexander's, containing in breadth, on ſaid ſtreet, 20 feet, and in depth 100 feet; wheron is erected a brick tenement, two ſtories and an half high, with three fire-places, a cellar under the whole, and a vault under the yard, adjoining the cellar, likewiſe a piazza, two ſtories high, wherein the ſtairs are carried up; the houſe is 20 feet by 16 feet ſquare, with gutters and ſpouts to receive rain water, all compleatly painted and glazed; the cellar, yard, vault, and piazza are all paved with cut ſtone, with a good board fence, &c. The whole ſubject to a groundrent of two Spaniſh Piſtoles per annum. For further particulars, enquire of JOSEPH RHOADS, Houſe-carpenter, near the premiſes, who will make known the terms of ſale. JOHN M'GLATHERY. §756. *tbctf.*

A QUARTER OF A DOLLAR REWARD.

RUN away, in the night between the 3d and 4th of this inſtant February, from the ſubſcriber, living in Germantown, a German ſervant girl, named ELIZABETH PRUGELIN, of a melancholy temper, red eyes, and ſpeaks Low Dutch and French, is about 26 years old; had on, when ſhe went away, a new lincey red, blue and white jacket, and white, dark and light-blue ſtriped petticoat, new fulled ſtockings, and almoſt new ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant girl, and brings her to her maſter, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

CHRISTOPHER SOWER, Printer.

N. B. Any perſon knowing where ſhe is, and inclining to buy her time of ſervitude, it being three years and four months, may have her very cheap.

Germantown, February 5, 1773.

ON Tueſday, the ſecond inſtant, in the morning, WAS LOST, in the Lane leading to Mr. George Danehouer's mill, A SILVER WATCH, with a china face, maker's name *Wm. Chambers, London,* No. 529, the cover of the balance is of ſilver, the regulating dial of ſteel, made blue, with gold figures, a ſteel chain and a braſs key to it. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to the Sign of the White Horſe, in Germantown, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, paid by GEORGE HAAS.

N. B. All Watchmakers, Silverſmiths and others, are deſired to ſtop the ſame, if brought to repair, or for ſale. ¶

By AUTHORITY,

By the AMERICAN COMPANY,

At the THEATRE in SOUTHWARK, THIS EVENING, will be preſented A TRAGEDY (NOT ACTED THESE FIVE YEARS) called

THEODOSIUS;

Or, THE FORCE OF LOVE.

With a View of the GRAND ALTAR, at the firſt Inſtitution of the Chriſtian Religion in *Conſtantinople:* The Viſion of *Conſtantine the Great* the Day before his Battle with the Chriſtians: A BLOODY CROSS in the Air with theſe Letters, in Golden Characters, IN HOC SIGNO VINCES, &c.

Varanes, by Mr. HALLAM,
Theodoſius, by Mr. HENRY,
Marcian, by Mr. DOUGLASS,
Leontine, by Mr. GOODMAN,
Atticus (Chief Prieſt) by Mr. WOOLLS.
Lucius, by Mr. PARKER,
Aranthes, by Mr. WALL,
Prieſts, by Mr. MORRIS, and Mr. BYERLEY,
Pulcheria, by Mrs. MORRIS,
Marina, by Miſs STORER,
Flavilla, by Miſs RICHARDSON,
Julia, by Mrs. WALL,
Athenais, by Miſs HALLAM.

After the Play, A HORNPIPE, by Mr. FRANCIS.

To which will be ADDED,

THE HONEST YORKSHIREMAN.

Gaylove, by Mr. WOOLLS,
Sapſcull, by Mr. WALL,
Muckworm, by Mr. MORRIS,
Blunder, by Mr. PARKER,
Slango, by Mr. BYERLEY,
Combruſh, by Mrs. MORRIS,
Arabella, by Miſs STORER.

TICKETS, without which no Perſon can be admitted, are ſold at the Bar of the Coffee-houſe.

BOXES 7s. 6d. PIT 5s. GALLERY 3s.

Carliſle, January 25, 1773.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons, not to take any aſſignment on bonds of William Gray and Thomas Alexander, to William Ferguſon, as they intend not to pay them, or any of them, until compelled, or until he makes us an indiſputable title, which he is to do by his conveyance. WILLIAM GRAY, THOMAS ALEXANDER. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ENOCH FLOWER, late of the diſtrict of Southwark, Joiner, deceaſed, by bond, bill, note or book-debt, are requeſted to pay the ſame to the ſubſcriber, Executor of the laſt will and teſtament of the ſaid Enoch Flower; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to ſend in their accounts.

Feb. 9, 1773. EDWARD BONSALL.

N. B. To be ſold at private ſale, any time before the 15th of this month, and if not ſold by that day, they will be ſold by public vendue, at James Kinnear's Vendue-houſe, at 5 o' clock in the afternoon, three frame tenements and lots of ground, ſituate on Diſcharge-alley, between Front and Second-ſtreets, and near Catherine-ſtreet, with a privilege of a 3 feet alley into Front-ſtreet; the lot is about 42 feet front, and 70 deep; ſubject to a groundrent of Four Pounds Fifteen Shillings, currency, per annum. ¶

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the London Coffee-houſe, on the firſt day of March next, at five o' clock in the afternoon,

A CERTAIN LOT, ſituate on the north ſide of Pewter-platter-alley, near the Market-houſe, containing 38½ feet front, and 30 feet 9 inches deep, be the ſame more or leſs, having two wooden tenements thereon erected, one of which now rents at Twelve Pounds per annum, the other for Six Pounds, having a well, walled up, of very good water, in the yard, being ſubject to a groundrent of One Pound Eighteen Shillings and Four-pence a year, and will actually be ſold on the day mentioned above, if not ſold before by private ſale, by DAVID OWEN, and JOHN YOUNG, in Second-ſtreet. *Feb.* 4, 1773. ¶

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBERS,

TWO valuable PLANTATIONS (together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers) pleaſantly ſituated on Skippack road, about 19 miles from Philadelphia; one in Whitpain townſhip (well ſituated for a tavern or ſtore) containing 143 acres of land, 15 thereof good mowable meadow, part well watered, about 90 acres cleared in the whole, the reſt woodland, well timbered; there are on ſaid place a good dwelling-houſe, with a well of good water at the door, alſo a barn, ſtables, and other out-houſes, two young thriving orchards of apple-trees, alſo pear, peach, plumb, and cherry trees. The other in Worceſter townſhip (adjoining the aforeſaid plantation) containing 88 acres of excellent land, about 50 acres cleared, 12 thereof good mowable meadow (the greateſt part watered) and more may be made; there are on ſaid plantation two dwelling-houſes, with three good wells of water, alſo a barn, ſtables, &c. a young thriving orchard of apple-trees, &c. The titles are indiſputable, and the terms of ſale may be known, by applying to CHARLES PORTER, living on the premiſes, or to STEPHEN PORTER, living at Mr. ANDREW PORTER's, in Union-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Alſo to be ſold, a full blooded dark bay HORSE, 5 years old next graſs, of a good ſize, equal in ſhape or beauty to any horſe in the province; he would ſuit either for a carriage or a hackney. Enquire as above. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY healthy NEGROE BOY, 14 Years old, has had the Small-pox and Meaſles; is ſold for no Fault but for Want of Employ. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

Eaſton, January 26, 1773.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March next, will be expoſed to ſale, by way of public VENDUE, on the premiſes, between the hours of twelve and five o' clock in the afternoon of the ſame day,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Mount-Bethel, in the county of Northampton, on Oquaghton creek, about two miles above Eliſha Barton's mill, three miles from Delaware river, and about the ſame diſtance from Mount-Bethel Meeting-houſe, containing about 400 acres, 20 acres of upland cleared, and about 10 acres of meadow, and 40 acres more may be made and watered by the ſeveral branches of the ſaid creek, being fed by ſprings: The ſaid tract may be divided into two or three parts, as may beſt ſuit the buyer; there are a good log-houſe and barn thereon; reaſonable time of payment will be given for part of the purchaſe-money, by giving ſecurity, if required. Whoever inclines to view the ſame, before the day of ſale, may apply to PATRICK DUNN, at the above plantation, or to the owner, at Eaſton, for farther particulars.

¶ JOHN DUNN.

CAME to Greenwich-point Ferry, oppoſite Glouceſter, the firſt of December laſt, a ſmall BAY MARE, ſhod before, black mane and tail, a blemiſh in her off eye. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, or ſhe will be ſold at public vendue, in three weeks after this 10th day of February, 1773.

¶ RICHARD RENSHAW.

THE VOTES of the Honourable HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of this Province will be publiſhed WEEKLY, by

HENRY MILLER,

PRINTER, in RACE-STREET,

Where may be had thoſe of laſt Week.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WOOD AND HUDSON,

Of MOUNT-HOLLY, CLOCK-MAKERS,

BEG Leave to acquaint the PUBLIC, that they make all Kinds of CLOCKS, in as neat a Manner as any imported from England, alſo clean and repair all Sorts of CLOCKS and WATCHES. Any Perſon inclining to employ them, may depend on their Work being well done, and at a reaſonable Rate. A good Workman, in the Clock-way, may meet with Encouragement, by applying to them. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOSEPH PHIPPS, deceaſed, late of Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, are hereby requeſted to make immediate payment; and all perſons that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, properly proved, that the accounts may be ſettled, by ISAAC LEWIS and CALEB PHIPPS, Adminiſtrators. §

February 3, 1773.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber, living in Whitpain townſhip, Philadelphia county, hereby gives notice, that ſome time in the month of December laſt, he purchaſed of a man in the city of Philadelphia, who called himſelf John Sim, a black MARE, with a bald face, ſhe has a white ſtroke acroſs her tail, and is about 15 hands high, for which mare the ſaid ſubſcriber accepted a a bill of ſale from the ſaid John Sim; and that he, the ſubſcriber, gave his bond for the purchaſe-money, being Twenty Pounds, payable the 27th of May next, to the ſaid John Sim, and that after the ſaid ſubſcriber brought the ſaid mare home, he and his neighbours ſuſpected that the ſaid mare was ſtolen: This is therefore to give notice, that if any perſon or perſons claim the ſaid mare, to apply to him, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away; and, in the mean time, the public is deſired not to take an aſſignment of the ſaid bond, for he will not pay till the matter is cleared up. GEORGE BISBENG. §

Glouceſter County, New-Jerſey, February 9, 1773.

RUN away, on the 27th day of laſt month, from the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown townſhip, and county aforeſaid, a Dutch ſervant girl, named CAROLINA DE POOL, aged about 23 years, came from Rotterdam laſt fall; ſhe is a ſhort chunkey body, one ſhoulder is a little higher than the other, hath light coloured hair, a large humped noſe, and a hardy bold look; had on, when ſhe went away, a round ear'd cap, blue ſtamped handkerchief, and new dark coloured ſhort gown, an old Dutch upper petticoat, ſtriped, of a dirty colour, blue ſtockings, Engliſh ſhoes, and carved buckles in them. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings her home to her maſter, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JOSEPH KAIGHIN.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Manor townſhip, Lancaſter county, a ſervant man, named PHILIP MITCHEL, is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet high, very thick ſet, walks very much with the ſides of his feet foremoſt; had on, and took with him, two pair of good leather breeches, one large whitiſh jacket, with ſleeves, and two under jackets, one very remarkable, being neither ſpun nor wove, but wrought like a hat, with black ſpots, one pair of new blue ſtockings, and new ſhoes, with ſtrings, a new caſtor hat; has dark brown hair, and talks both Dutch and Engliſh well. He took alſo with him two French dollars. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward of Three Pounds, and reaſonable charges, paid by

January 3, 1773. HENRY NEFF. ¶

Roxborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, February 3, 1773.

WAS taken up, on the ſixth day of January laſt paſt, by the ſubſcriber, from the rocks in the river Schuylkill, at the Falls of Mount Airy, the remains of a RAFT of WHITE-OAK hogſhead STAVES, that came down the ſaid river adrift. The owner thereof, on proving his property, and paying charges, is deſired to take the ſaid ſtaves away.

¶ JACOB AMOS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, about the 14th day of January laſt, a SMALL BAY MARE, about 13 hands high, ſuppoſed to be ſix years old, neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. SAMUEL HALLIDAY. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, the 16th day of January laſt, SIX SHEEP, two of which are marked with a crop from the off ear, and a hole in the near ear, the marks of the reſt are unknown; there is a ſmall bell on one of them. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

¶ JAMES M'QUOWN, junior.

Cæcil County, Maryland, February 2, 1773.

To be LETT, and entered on immediately,

A NEW framed HOUSE, with a fire place above, and one below, together with a log granary, with two plank floors in it, with a garden and a lot of ground, convenient for public buſineſs or a good tradeſman, ſtanding on the main road ſide, that leads from Saſſafras ferry to Appoquinimy landing, near Warwick. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. STEPHEN BEEDLE. ¶

THE ADVENTURERS in the PETTIE'S ISLAND CASH LOTTERY, for the Benefit of St. PAUL'S CHURCH, who intend to renew their Tickets, are requeſted to be as ſpeedy as poſſible in ſo doing, as there has been a Number of Applications for Tickets; on which Account it is not doubted the Second Claſs will be drawn as ſoon as the Time limited for Renewal expires, which will be on Saturday, the 20th of February inſtant; at which Time all Tickets not renewed will be deemed forfeited, and diſpoſed of accordingly.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Wedneſday, the 10th of February next, at five o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, A certain yearly rent charge or ſum of Twelve Pounds, lawful money of Pennſylvania, for ever iſſuing out of and growing due from a certain lot of ground, in the tenure of the heirs of William Bywater, deceaſed, ſituate in the city of Philadelphia, between Mulberry and Saſſafras-ſtreets, containing in breadth 20 feet, and extending in depth from Front-ſtreet to King-ſtreet, or Water-ſtreet; bounded northward by a lot late of James Cuſack, deceaſed, and ſouthward by a houſe and lot late of Samuel Aſheton, deceaſed; ſubject to the payment of the yearly quitrent, growing due to the Proprietaries out of the ſaid lot of ground; late the eſtate of William Vanderſpiegle, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Wedneſday, the 10th of February next, preciſely at 12 o' clock at noon, at the houſe of Benjamin Davids, the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets, in Philadelphia, a certain two ſtory ſtone meſſuage, and two lots or pieces of ground, ſituate in Germantown townſhip, one of them (whereon the ſaid meſſuage is erected) containing about one acre and ten perches; bounded by Germantown main-ſtreet, and by lands of John Adam Hogermaid, Ann Metzler, and others; the other of them containing about 3 acres and 60 perches, bounded by a mill road, leading from the main ſtreet aforeſaid to Roxborough townſhip, and by lands of the ſaid Hogermaid, Ernſt Kurtz, Peter Bockius, and others; late the eſtate of Samuel North and Barbara his wife; ſeized and taken in execution by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Saturday, the 12th of this inſtant February, at 12 o' clock at noon (and to be ſtruck off preciſely at 3 o' clock) at the houſe of Michael Croll, in Upper Salford townſhip, a certain meſſuage, and plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Frederick townſhip, containing 150 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by Perkioming creek, and land of Viand Deal, and others; late the eſtate of John Kryder. And alſo all the eſtate, right, title and intereſt whatſoever of the ſaid John Kryder, of, in and to, a certain forge and iron-works, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, ſituate in Upper Salford townſhip (commonly known by the name of Welker's Forge, or Kryder's Forge) ſeized and taken in execution by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Monday, the 15th of this inſtant February, at 12 o' clock at noon (and to be ſtruck off preciſely at 3 o' clock) at the houſe of Mrs. Mackinet, in Germantown, five full equal and undivided eighth parts, the whole into eight equal parts to be divided, of and in a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Germantown townſhip; the whole containing 118 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by lands of Matthias Barrenſtein, John Righter, and others, having a wooden tenement, griſt-mill, and other out-houſes erected thereon; late the eſtate of Lewis Stephens; ſeized and taken in execution by

JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Tueſday, the 16th of this inſtant February, at 1 o' clock in the afternoon (and to be ſtruck off preciſely at 4 o' clock) at the houſe of Aſaph Wilſon, the ſign of the Poſt-Boy, in Oxford townſhip, one full equal and undivided moiety or half part (the whole in two equal parts to be divided) of and in a certain meſſuage, and plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Oxford townſhip, containing in the whole about 203 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by lands of Iſaac Leech, John Worrall, John Atkins, Joſiah Harper, and Frankford creek; late the eſtate of Iſrael Jenkins; ſeized and taken in execution by

JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Wedneſday, the 17th of this inſtant February, at one o' clock in the afternoon (and to be ſtruck off preciſely at four o' clock) at the houſe of George Gray, Eſq; at the Lower Ferry, two certain meſſuages or tenements, and plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Kingſeſſing townſhip, containing about 28 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by ground of George Gray, Eſq; James Bartram, and others; alſo a certain other tract or piece of drained meadow, ſituate in ſaid townſhip, containing about 3 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by ground of Thomas Say, James Bartram, and others; late the eſtate of Abraham Jonaſon; ſeized and taken in execution by

JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Saturday, the 27th of February inſtant, at 5 o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, two certain brick meſſuages or tenements, and two lots or pieces of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, continued northward beyond the city of Philadelphia; containing in breath on ſaid ſtreet 40 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded northward with a certain lane, or ſtreet, 35 feet wide, eaſtward with Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward with ground of William Clifton, and weſtward with ground now or late in the tenure of George Hyle; ſeized and taken in execution by

JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Thurſday, the 18th day of February next, at 3 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Bogart, in Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, inn-keeper, two pieces or parcels of land, adjoining Tohiccon creek, in the townſhip of Plumſted, containing in the whole about 48 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; late the eſtate of John Clawſon; ſeized and taken in execution by

January 23, 1773. RICHARD GIBBS, Sheriff. ¶

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Thurſday, the 18th day of February next, at two o' clock in the afternoon, at the tavern of John Bogart (late the Widow Jamiſon's) in Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and three tracts or parcels of land, ſituate in Bedminſter townſhip; bounded by land of Joſeph Townſend, Widow M'Fall, Nicholas Dillon, and others; containing in the whole about 120 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; late the eſtate of Thomas Dillon; ſeized and taken in execution by RICHARD GIBBS, Sheriff. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Saturday, the 20th day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, upon the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, tenement and tract of land, ſituate in Lower-Makefield townſhip, Bucks county, bounded by land of Jonathan Palmer, the elder, deceaſed, John Palmer, and others, containing about 160 acres, more or leſs; late the property of the ſaid Jonathan Palmer, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

January 23, 1773. RICHARD GIBBS, Sheriff. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A NEW two ſtory brick TENEMENT, in Front-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Bank Meeting-houſe, about 20 feet front on ſaid ſtreet, and next but one to Arch-ſtreet. And alſo one other two ſtory brick TENEMENT, about 20 feet in front, on Water-ſtreet, and likewiſe next but one to Arch-ſtreet. The purchaſer, or purchaſers, on giving ſecurity and paying intereſt, may have almoſt what time he or they ſhall chooſe to pay the purchaſe-money in. For terms, apply to THOMAS WISHART, in Front-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet. ¶ 4*W.*

To be SOLD, on the premiſes, by way of public VENDUE, on the 20th day of February next enſuing,

THAT noted and well accuſtomed TAVERN, ſituate in Darby, in the county of Cheſter, formerly kept by George Wood, and now in the tenure of the ſubſcriber; the houſe is large, with good conveniences, ſufficient ſtabling, chair-houſe, and a large garden, a good draw-well at the door; at the ſame time will be ſold ſundry houſhold goods, ſuch as good feather beds, bedding, tables, chairs, and a variety of other goods, too tedious to mention; late the eſtate of Hannah Wood, of Darby, deceaſed. Where due attendance, and reaſonable credit, will be given, by HENRY and ANN HAYS, Executor and Executrix.

N. B. The ſale to begin at ten o' clock ſaid day, where the conditions of ſale will be made known. ¶

Cheſter County, January 12, 1773.

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE, on the 15th day of February next, at the dwelling-houſe of Jacob James, in the townſhip of Uwchland,

A PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, ſituate partly in Uwchland aforeſaid, and part in the townſhip of Pikeland, containing 105 acres, with two dwelling-houſes, barn, and convenient out-houſes, a good bearing orchard, cyder-mill, preſs, &c. Several conſtant ſprings of water, and ſeveral acres of watered meadow thereon.

Likewiſe ſundry articles of houſhold furniture, and a ſpring colt, ¾ blooded. Late the eſtate of William Lindſey, deceaſed. Conditions will be made known at the ſale, by RICHARD THOMAS, and GEORGE THOMAS, Executors.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN TRIMBLE, late of Concord, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands, to produce their accounts to WILLIAM TRIMBLE, jun. and RICHARD THOMAS, Execut. ¶

TO BE DISPOSED OF

THE Time of a SERVANT GIRL, who has ſeven Years to ſerve; ſhe is about ten Years old, and is very fit for taking Care of a Child; ſhe is ſold for no Fault, only Want of Employment. Enquire of the PRINTERS. §

THE Aſſignees of SAMUEL BOND, late of the city of Philadelphia, Merchant, having lately received a ſum of money, for the uſe of his creditors, hereby give notice, that the dividend thereof will be made on the 10th day of March next, among ſuch of them as ſhall have, by the firſt day of the ſaid month, delivered their reſpective accounts againſt him, duly atteſted, to JOHN BROWN, of the ſaid city, merchant; and all thoſe who neglect to produce their accounts as aforeſaid, will be excluded from this dividend. ¶

On TUESDAY, the 23d of FEBRUARY next, at five o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-Houſe, will be DISPOSED OF by PUBLIC VENDUE (if not ſold before by private ſale) the following valuable lots and improvements, ſituate in the Northern Liberties, one mile from the Court-Houſe, viz.

1ſt. A LOT, 100 feet front on Germantown road, and 500 feet deep, with a large three ſtory brick dwelling, 40 feet ſquare, 4 rooms on a floor, well finiſhed, with convenient out-buildings, a large garden, under good fence, and a neat thriving orchard on the back part of the lot; the whole being a convenient and pleaſant ſituation for a gentleman's retreat from buſineſs, or houſe of public entertainment.

2d. A GROUNDRENT, of 17l. 10s. per annum, ariſing out of a LOT, 100 feet on ſaid road, and 500 feet deep, adjoining the above deſcribed lot.

3d. A LOT, 33 feet on Germantown road, and 174 feet deep, with a commodious two ſtory brick dwelling, two rooms on a floor, a convenient two ſtory brick kitchen adjoining the ſame, and good cellars under; the whole rents at 14l. per annum. Enquire of W. MASTERS, or MATTHIAS ASPDEN.

And on the following day, at the ſame hour and place, the following LOTS and HOUSES.

4th. A GROUNDRENT of 12l. per annum, iſſuing out of a LOT, of 80 feet on Second-ſtreet continued, and extending to the creek, payable by Thomas Humphreys.

5th. A LOT, 20 feet on Second-ſtreet, and 180 feet deep, with a new well finiſhed brick tenement thereon erected, with a good cellar under; the whole rents for 7l. per annum.

6th. A LOT, 20 feet on Germantown road, and 180 feet deep, with a new well finiſhed two ſtory frame dwelling, a good cellar under; the whole rents for 7l. per annum.

7th. A LOT, adjoining the above, equal in dimenſions and improvements, and rents for 7l. per annum.

Likewiſe, ſeveral other vacant LOTS, will be ſold, agreeable to the PLAN, to be ſeen at the London Coffee-Houſe.

ROBERT TOWERS,

Two doors below the Preſbyterian Meeting, in Market-ſtreet, hath for ſale, by wholeſale and retail, a large aſſortment of

WHITE FLINT GLASS;

CONSISTING of double and ſingle flint quart, pint and half pint decanters, double and ſingle pint and half pint tumblers, jill and half jill ditto, plain and twiſted wines, plain and fluted jelly-glaſſes, plain and fluted quart and pint mugs, plain and fluted crewets, ſalts and muſtards, pickle and olive-jars, caſe bottles, pint and half pint pocket ditto, half pint wide mouth ditto, globe lamps, &c. &c. Alſo a neat aſſortment of plain and enamelled cream coloured ware.

ALL perſons that have any demands on the attached effects, of JOHN WEAVER, late of Oxford, in the county of Philadelphia, are deſired to meet at the houſe of Rebecca M'Veagh, in ſaid townſhip, on the 12th day of next month, at one o' clock in the afternoon, and they may receive their full dividend of ſaid effects.

LEONARD SHALCROSS,
JOHN PAUL,
EVAN THOMAS.

¶ *January* 13, 1773.

December 7, 1772.

RUN away, on Sunday, the 6th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Glouceſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN MOORE, about 5 feet 10 inches high, between 18 and 19 years of age, of a browniſh complexion, has long black hair, clubbed, ſtammers in his ſpeech, and has a large fleſh mole in the corner of his left eye; had on, when he went away, a lightiſh brown upper cloth jacket, with cuffs, a red and white ſtriped under jacket, with lappels, and without ſleeves, an old lightiſh coloured ſurtout, a pair of old leather breeches, new ſeated, the left knee of which was much too ſhort, blue grey yarn ſtockings, calf-ſkin ſhoes, with odd buckles in them, and a new felt hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures the above ſervant, ſo that his maſter ſhall get him again, or brings him to JOHN HIDER, ſenior, at the Old Ferry-houſe, Philadelphia, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN HIDER, junior.

N. B. *All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off, at their peril.* ‡

WHEREAS there has been great Neglect, on the Part of the Owners of ſundry Veſſels in the Plantations, in not complying with the Act of the 7th and 8th *William* III. C. 22, and more particularly the 21ſt Sect. wherein it is enacted, "That no Ship's Name regiſtered ſhall be afterwards changed, without regiſtering ſuch Ship *de novo*, which is required to be done, upon any Tranſfer of Property to another Port, and delivering up the former Certificate to be cancelled; and in caſe there be any Alteration of Property in the ſame Port, by the Sale of one or more Shares, in any Ship, after regiſtering thereof, ſuch Sale ſhall always be acknowledged, by Indorſement on the Certificate of the Regiſter, before two Witneſſes, in order to prove that the entire Property in ſuch Ship remains to ſome of the Subjects of Great-Britain, if any Diſpute ariſes concerning the ſame." And whereas all Veſſels trading at, or belonging to any Port in America, the Owners or Maſters of which ſhall omit to comply with the Directions, given in the ſaid Act, will be liable to the ſame Proſecutions and Penalties, as if ſuch Veſſels were owned entirely by Foreigners. The Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms therefore give this Notice, that all Perſons concerned may govern themſelves accordingly.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,
SAMUEL MATHER, pr. Secretary.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Boſton, 15th December, 1772.

To be SOLD, or LETT,

And may be entered upon the 25th of March, 1773,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of land, containing about 190 acres, ſituate within the town bounds of Glouceſter, and province of New-Jerſey; on which plantation there are a convenient dwelling-houſe, with other buildings, for the accommodation of a family, a well of excellent water, within 25 feet of the dwelling-houſe, a commodious barn, with ſuitable partitions for the ſtock, and a threſhing floor, a ſmall orchard, about 27 acres of excellent meadow, along Little Timber Creek, and upwards of 100 acres of woodland. Its diſtance from the market of Philadelphia being but ſix miles, renders it very convenient for the farmer, in that he may, ſeveral times a week, diſpoſe of his produce on the moſt advantageous terms. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent the ſame, may apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia.

† 5s. *thetf.* WILLIAM WHARTON.

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February 17, 1773. NUMB. 2304

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

A DISSERTATION ON THE LAWS OF EXCISE. No. I.

By THE MERCHANT's LAWYER.

" *'Twill be recorded for a* Precedent,
" *And many an Error, by the* ſame Example,
" *Will* ruſh into the State."
Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.

" *To collect theſe Duties, requires a perpetual Rummaging in our* " *Houſes. Nothing is more contrary than this to* Liberty, *and thoſe* " *who eſtabliſh Duties of* this Sort, *have not ſurely been ſo happy* " *in* this Reſpect, *as* to hit upon the beſt Method *of Adminiſtration.*"
Monteſquieu's Spirit of Laws.

IT is with Diffidence I publiſh my Sentiments on a Bill, which has received the *Sanction* of the *reſpectable Legiſlature* of this Province. No Man entertains a better Opinion of that *venerable Body* than I do. I doubt not, it is compoſed of Gentlemen who are poſſeſſed, in an *eminent Degree*, of the great Qualities requiſite for governing a *free, ſenſible* People; and who, I alſo doubt not, have, in all their Deliberations, the public Happineſs in View. But *Infallibility* is not to be found among the Children of Men. The *Beſt*, the *Wiſeſt*, and the *Greateſt*, in *Bodies politic*, as well as among *private Individuals*, are prone to Error; and the *Great*, the *Wiſe* and the *Good*, eſteem it *honorable* to *retract*, when their Errors are pointed out. For my Part, I do not profeſs to be a political Reformer: I have not the Arrogance to ſet up my Wits againſt the Wits of my *Betters*; and did not *the public Voice damn* the Law now in Queſtion, I ſhould have been ſo diſtruſtful of myſelf, as not to have hazarded the Publication of the following Remarks. Beſides, as they are circumſcribed, I truſt, by the ſame Laws of *Decorum*, and balanced by the ſame *Temper*; which bound and regulate all the Virtues; as they contain no invective and miſrepreſented Anecdote;----foment no *bitter Animoſities*; and have not the leaſt Tendency to diſſolve the Ties of *ſocial Affection* and *public Truſt*; in a Word, as they breathe all the Moderation, which ought to be inviolably obſerved in political Debate, preſerving, at the ſame Time, that *Vigour* and *Fervency of Spirit*, without which, the beſt Wiſhes for the public Weal muſt evaporate in empty Speculation, I hope I ſhall be excuſed, if, from ſuch Materials as I am poſſeſſed of, and in the Hours I can ſpare from the Buſineſs of my Profeſſion, I undertake to animadvert upon a Law, fraught with Evils which ſtrike at the Fundamentals of our *excellent Conſtitution*, and are deſtructive of the *Commerce* of my Country.

To accommodate my Reader, I divide my Diſcourſe in the following Manner: An exact Arrangement is productive of Elegance and Utility; the latter of which I principally conſult.

Firſt, I ſhall give a ſhort Hiſtory from the moſt faithful Writers, on the Subject of the *Riſe, Progreſs*, and *preſent Eſtabliſhment* of Exciſe Laws in the Mother Country, with their Sentiments.

Secondly, I ſhall make ſome Obſervations on the Act paſſed in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of his preſent moſt *gracious Majeſty*, entitled, " An Act for the Support of the Government of this " Province, making the Exciſe on Wine, Rum, Brandy and other " Spirits, *more equal*, and *preventing Frauds* in the collecting and " paying the ſaid Exciſe."

Thirdly, I ſhall take the Liberty of making a few Strictures, in the moſt decent and reſpectful Manner, on a Paper, written by a Gentleman, who ſubſcribes himſelf *Publicus*.

Laſtly, I ſhall conclude with a plain, candid, and affectionate Addreſs to my Countrymen the *Merchants*, *Mechanics* and *Landholders*, on the Subject of *Exciſe* in particular, and the preſent Situation of our *public Affairs* in general.

Firſt. Sir William Blackſtone, to whom the Gentlemen of the Long Robe are greatly indebted, for his elegant and learned Commentaries on the Laws of England, treating of the public Revenue, gives the following Account of the Exciſe Duty. * " Its *original* " *Eſtabliſhment*, ſays he, was in 1643, and its *Progreſs* was *gra-* " *dual*, being *at firſt* laid upon thoſe *Perſons* and *Commodities*, " where it was ſuppoſed the *Hardſhip* would be *leaſt perceivable*, " viz. the Makers and *Venders* of Beer, Ale, Cyder, and Perry; and " the Royaliſts at Oxford ſoon *followed the Example* of their Bre- " thren at Weſtminſter, by impoſing a *ſimilar Duty*; *both Sides* " *proteſting that it ſhould be continued no longer than to the End of* " *the War, and then be utterly aboliſhed*. But the Parliament at " Weſtminſter *ſoon after impoſed it* on Fleſh, Wine, Tobacco, Su- " gar, and ſuch a Multitude of other Commodities, that it might " fairly be denominated *general*, in Purſuance of the Plan laid " down by Mr. Pymm (who ſeems to have been the Father of " the Exciſe) in his Letter to Sir John Hotham, ſignifying, *that* " *they had proceeded in the Exciſe to many Particulars, and intended* " *to go on farther, but that it would be neceſſary to uſe the People to* " *it by little and little*. And *afterwards*, when the Nation *had* " *been accuſtomed* to it for a *Series of Years*, the *ſucceeding Cham-* " *pions of Liberty* (like Publicus in our Day) *boldly* and *openly de-* " *clared*, the Impoſt of Exciſe to be the *moſt eaſy* and *indifferent* " *Levy* that could be laid upon the People; and accordingly *con-* " *tinued it* during the whole Uſurpation. Upon King Charles's " Return, it having then been *long eſtabliſhed*, and its *Produce* " *well known*, ſome Part of it was given to the Crown in 12th " Car. 2. by Way of Purchaſe, for the feodal Tenures, and other " oppreſſive Parts of the hereditary Revenue. But, from its firſt " *Original* to the *preſent Time*, its *very Name* has been *odious* to the " People of England. It has nevertheleſs been impoſed on Abun- " dance of other Commodities, in the Reigns of King William " the Third, and every ſucceeding Prince, to ſupport the enor- " mous Expences occaſioned by our Wars on the Continent. " Thus Brandies and other Spirits are now exciſed at the Diſtil- " lery; printed Silks and Linens at the Printers; Starch and " Hair Powder at the Makers; Gold and Silver Wire at the Wire- " drawers; all Plate whatſoever, firſt in the Hands of the Ven- " der, who pays yearly for a Licence to ſell it, and afterwards in " the Hands of the Occupier, who alſo pays an annual Duty for " having it in his Cuſtody; and Coaches and other Wheel Car- " riages, for which the Occupier is exciſed, though not with the " ſame Circumſtances of *arbitrary Strictneſs* with regard to Plate " and Coaches, as in the other Inſtances. To theſe we may " add Coffee and Tea, Chocolate and Cocoa Paſte, for which the " Duty is paid by the Retailer; all artificial Wines, commonly " called Sweets, Paper and Paſteboard, firſt when made, and " again if ſtained or printed; Malt, Vinegars, and the Manu- " facture of Glaſs, for all which the Duty is paid by the Manu- " facturer; Hops, for which the Perſon that gathers them is an- " ſwerable; Candles and Soap, which are paid for at the Makers;

* *Vide the American Edition of Blackſtone's Commentaries, Page* 318, 319, 320.

" Malt Liquors, brewed for Sale, which are exciſed at the Brew- " ery; Cyder and Perry, at the Venders; and Leather and Skins, " at the Tanners. *A Liſt, which no Friend to his Country would* " *wiſh to ſee farther encreaſed.*" And altho' our maſterly Commentator obſerves " this is doubtleſs, impartially ſpeaking, the moſt " œconomical Way (a Reaſon which it is likely weighed with " our Legiſlature) of taxing the Subject;" yet, he alſo obſerves, " at the ſame Time the *Rigour and arbitrary Proceedings of Exciſe* " *Laws, ſeem hardly compatible with the Temper of a free Nation.* " For the *Frauds* that might be committed in this Branch of the " Revenue, unleſs a *ſtrict Watch* is kept, make it neceſſary, " *wherever it is eſtabliſhed*, to give the Officers a Power of *enter-* " *ing and ſearching the Houſes of ſuch as deal in exciſeable Commodi-* " *ties*, at *any Hour of the Day*, and, in many Caſes, *of the Night* " *likewiſe.*" And the Proceedings, in caſe of Tranſgreſſions, are ſo *ſummary and ſudden*, that a Man may be *convicted*, *in two Days Time*, in the Penalty of *many Thouſand Pounds*, by *two Commiſſioners* or *Juſtices of the Peace*, to the *total Excluſion* of the *Trial by Jury*, and *Diſregard of the Common Law*.

The Earl of Clarendon, late Lord High Chancellor of England, and Privy Counſellor in the Reigns of King Charles the Firſt and the Second, in his impartial and much admired Hiſtory * of the Rebellion, furniſhes us with the following Account of the *Exciſe*, impoſed by the two Houſes of Weſtminſter, in the Year 1643. " The two Houſes at Weſtminſter, who called themſelves the " Parliament, had at this Time by an Ordinance, that is, an Order " of both Houſes, laid an Impoſition, which they called an *Exciſe*, " upon Wine, Beer, Ale, and many other Commodities, to be " paid in the Manner very *punctually* and *methodically* ſet down by " them, for the carrying on the War. This was *the firſt Time* " that ever the *Name of Payment of Exciſe was heard of, or prac-* " *tiſed in England*; laid down by thoſe, *who pretended to be moſt* " *jealous of any Exaction upon the People*; and *this Pattern being* " *then printed, and publiſhed* in London, was thought by the Mem- " bers at Oxford, as a good Expedient to be followed by the King; " and thereupon it was ſettled, and to be governed and regulated " by Commiſſioners, *in the ſame Method* it was done at London. " And in Oxford, Briſtol, and other Garriſons, it did yield a rea- " ſonable Supply for the Proviſion of Arms and Ammunition; " which, for the moſt Part, it was aſſigned to; both Sides mak- " ing *ample Declarations*, with *bitter Reproaches* upon the Neceſſity " that drew on *this Impoſition*, that it ſhould be continued no " longer than to the End of the War, *and then laid down*, and " *utterly aboliſhed*; which *few wiſe Men believed it would ever be.*"

Mr. Poſtlethwayte, who made the commercial Intereſt of his Country the Study of his whole Life, and favoured the World with an univerſal Dictionary of Trade and Commerce,---a Work, held in great Eſtimation by Men of Letters in general, and Lawyers and Merchants in particular, makes the following Remarks under the Title *Exciſe*. " In regard to the raiſing of Money from Time " to Time, as the Exigencies of the State ſhall require, it is ne- " ceſſary *that Taxes ſhould be ſo laid as to prove the leaſt injurious to* " *our Conſtitution*, and in the moſt *eaſy* and *agreeable Manner* to the " *general Senſe of the People without Doors*; for, if they are *ready* " and *willing to pay the Aggregate* of whatever ſhall be abſolutely " requiſite for the Support of the Eſtabliſhment, and for the *true* " *Intereſt* and Glory of the Kingdom, it does not ſeem any way " unreaſonable, that ſuch a *Condeſcenſion* ſhould be paid to the *ge-* " *neral Voice of the People*, as to permit them *to pay thoſe Taxes* in " ſuch *a Shape*, as may be *moſt pleaſing to them*, and will preſerve " them in the *beſt Diſpoſition*, *good Humour*, and *Attachment* to that " Government and Conſtitution, which they are willing to ſupport. " And ſince we have a Prince on the Throne, to whom we owe " that Religion and Liberty of which we are yet poſſeſſed, and " ſince, likewiſe, we have had ſo long Experience of the Clemency " and Moderation of his Government; ſince we have ſo perfect " Knowledge of thoſe juſt and wiſe Purpoſes he is purſuing, and " are ſo fully apprized, by his laſt moſt excellent Speech (here he " quotes Part of the Speech) of thoſe wiſe Maxims whereby he " intends to govern us, and which muſt make us the happieſt of " People under his Reign; there is no Friend to our Liberties and " Commerce, but who will chearfully ſupport him, that ſupports " our all; and who is zealous to reduce our national Debts, by " increaſing the public Revenue, and thereby augmenting the ſink- " ing Fund, and applying the ſame to the Payment of the national " Debt, in order to reduce our Taxes; and, *as thoſe of Exciſes are* " *not only the moſt obnoxious to the People, but the moſt burthenſome to* " *our Trade, it is to be hoped they will be firſt reduced.*"

Many great Authorities might be urged in Corroboration of the Sentiments of this illuſtrious Triumvirate. But I forbear: And although great Deference ought ever to be paid to the Opinion and Arguments of Stateſmen of diſtinguiſhed Character, yet it is not my Intention to bear down Publicus and his Partizans, with the Weight of Teſtimony. Evidence of this Kind, I confeſs, is not perfectly deciſive. But, when ſeveral eminent Perſonages *of ap-* *proved Abilities*, *Probity* and *Credit*, who have been engaged before us in public Affairs, concur in pronouncing, from Experience, that particular Meaſures (ſuch, for Inſtance, as the Laws of Exciſe) if adopted, will be of dangerous Conſequence, it muſt create a mighty Confidence in the Breaſt, and ſtrengthen the Opinion of ſucceeding Politicians of like Sentiments.

* *See Clarendon's Hiſtory of the Rebellion, Fol. Edit. Book 7th. Page* 335.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Cæcil county, in Maryland, containing 250 ACRES, or more, 120 whereof are cleared, about 12 acres of which are good meadow, the reſt very well timbered; there are on the premiſes a dwelling-houſe and kitchen, good barn, ſtables and cow-houſe, with other office-houſes; it is well ſituated for any public buſineſs, as the road leading from different ferries on Saſquehanna to Chriſtiana-bridge, and a road leading from the different parts of Maryland to Lancaſter, croſs at ſaid place; there has been a ſtore and tavern kept there for ſome conſiderable time paſt, it is in a good neighbourhood, and very convenient to mills, market and meeting; it is within 12 miles of Chriſtiana, ſix of Newark, and ſix of the Head of Elk. Any one inclining to purchaſe, may know the title and terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. JOHN STRAWBRIDGE. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY healthy NEGROE MAN, this Country born, about 27 Years of Age, has had the Small-pox and Meaſles, was bred a Farmer. For further Particulars, enquire of MAGDALENE MORGAN, at Radnor, in Cheſter County. ¶

A SECOND PUBLICATION OF THE UNIVERSAL ALMANACK,

For the Year 1773, is now ready, and to be SOLD by JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior, At his Printing-Office, the lower Corner of Black-horſe-alley; CONTAINING the equation of time for every day; the motions of the ſun and moon; the true places and aſpects of the planets; the riſing and ſetting of the ſun; the riſing, ſetting and ſouthing of the moon; the lunations, conjunctions, eclipſes; riſing, ſetting and ſouthing of the planets; judgment of the weather; feſtivals, and other remarkable days; tide table; table of the value and weight of coins; Quakers yearly meetings; fairs, courts, roads, &c. &c. Alſo a very uſeful PERPETUAL ALMANACK; rules and maxims for promoting matrimonial happineſs; religion, a poem; Flavella, an elegiac; the crooked ſtick, a tale; the bleſſings of life, by a lady; ſundry choice and experienced receipts; an experienced method of guarding againſt ſmutty crops of wheat; the unfaithful depoſitary; the ancient Romans receipt for eſtabliſhing true friendſhip, and the modern method; the induſtrious Roman; on calumny; jeſts; anecdote; on death; on faſhion; on the grave; to know whether it will be a long winter, and how the winter will be; an epigram, &c. &c. The calculations of this ALMANACK may be depended upon, as performed with the greateſt exactneſs and truth, being the performance of that very ingenious maſter of mathematics, DAVID RITTENHOUSE, M. A. of this city. 6 *W.*

Said HUMPHREYS has for SALE, a large aſſortment of beſt and common WRITING-PAPER; alſo a neat aſſortment of SCHOOL-BOOKS and STATIONARY.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the Subſcriber, having been employed, for ſome time paſt, in planting, cultivating, and improving a vineyard, in Merion townſhip, within ſeven miles of Philadelphia, ſolely, and without any aſſiſtance from public bodies of men, or individuals, and notwithſtanding his meeting with many diſcouraging difficulties, natural concomitants in the beginning of ſuch undertakings, has nevertheleſs, by dint of induſtry, perſeverance, and great expence (as hath fully appeared by certificates to the ſatisfaction of the managers) brought about a pleaſing proſpect of its practicability, and promiſe of future ſucceſs, as numbers of Gentlemen, ſome of whom are acquainted with the nature of Vines, have been witneſſes of, and expreſſed their approbation thereof in the moſt pleaſing terms, and in encouraging me to enlarge my plan, procure foreign plants, fence and ſecure it, and employ proper hands to bring it to perfection as ſoon as poſſible, and gave me from time to time ſuch aſſurances of their approbation and intereſt with the public, as gave me hopes of the ſucceſs of a Lottery for the ſaid purpoſe.

Having therefore come to the reſolution, and ſet the Lottery on foot, by the name of the Public Vineyard Lottery, and appointed a ſufficient number of Gentlemen of fortune and reputation, who are kind enough to act as managers (as may be ſeen by the Scheme) and to whom ſatisfactory ſecurity is given, as to the application of the money intended to be raiſed.

The Subſcriber therefore hopes for the countenance and encouragement of the PUBLIC in promoting the LOTTERY, and doubts not, but the deſign will appear pregnant with many advantages to America, and this province in particular.

The Public's moſt obliged humble ſervant,
JOHN LEACOCK.

N. B. As there may be many not acquainted with the meaning of a PUBLIC VINEYARD, it is thought neceſſary to inform them, it is intended, that the cuttings of the Vines ſhall be free, and without any expence, for any perſons who chooſe to apply for them, who will engage to plant them in ſuitable pieces of ground, for the encouragement of Vineyards, in order that they may become more general throughout the province, and who may be aſſured of all the advice and aſſiſtance in the Subſcriber's power, GRATIS. *J. L.* *** Tickets to be had of the Managers.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday, the ſixth day of March next, at ſix o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe (if not ſold before by private ſale) the following TRACTS of LAND, belonging to the eſtate of JOHN VINING, deceaſed,

A TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Salem county, in the province of Weſt New-Jerſey, adjoining to the town of Salem, and extending two miles on a navigable creek, which ebbs and flows near ſix feet; this tract is accommodated with ſeveral good landings on ſaid creek, diſtant about 30 miles from Philadelphia, and four from a glaſs houſe, where ſeveral German families are ſettled; the whole tract contains 1722 acres, whereof 170 are banked meadow, producing fine graſs, 176 are maſh, which may at a ſmall expence be banked, and converted into excellent meadow for graſs or hemp; 1081 acres are upland, remarkably well timbered, 81 acres are white-oak ſwamp, of a moſt luxuriant ſoil, and the remaining 295 acres are cleared, on which are erected a large two ſtory brick meſſuage, two brick kitchens, and a large frame barn, beſides ſeveral other outhouſes; the whole of this land is perhaps equal to any in Eaſt or Weſt-Jerſey, as well in the fertility of the ſoil, as the value of the timber, and may be conveniently divided into ſeveral excellent farms, both for cultivation and grazing, with a ſufficient quantity of meadow, arable and woodland to each farm. Alſo, a TRACT, containing about 500 acres of woodland, contiguous to the above deſcribed tract. The titles are indiſputable, and the lands clear of quit-rents. Any perſons inclining to purchaſe the whole or any part of the above deſcribed lands, before the day of ſale abovementioned, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers, Executors of the teſtament and laſt will of JOHN VINING aforeſaid. BENJAMIN CHEW, CHARLES RIDGELY, or BENJAMIN WYNKOOP.

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL PLANTATION, containing 30 acres of LAND, ſituate in North-Wales, in the county of Philadelphia, on a very public road, leading from Philadelphia to Bethlehem and other parts of Northampton county; there are on the premiſes a good ſtone houſe and kitchen, alſo a ſtone barn, 8 acres of meadow, a large bearing orchard, of excellent fruit, a well-accuſtomed tanyard, where the buſineſs of tanning has been carried on upwards of 20 years. For title and terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Providence townſhip, and county aforeſaid. ROWLAND EVANS. ¶4*t*.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

FRONTIERS of POLAND, October 22.

ACCORDING to the laſt advices from Warſaw, the Nobility of Great Poland have appointed Prince Anthony Sulkowſki their Chief, and have entered into the following engagements: 1ſt, To oppoſe all the enterprizes of foreigners againſt them: 2dly, To regulate their reſpective intereſts, and what each diſtrict ſhall furniſh: 3dly, To pay nothing to the Royal Treaſury till after the holding of the Diet: And, 4thly, To notify theſe reſolutions to the King, and to all foreign Courts.

Paris, Oct. 30. Laſt Tueſday in the night the Commiſſaries of the Parliament, attended by the Attorney General's Subſtitute, the Greffier, and ſeveral other Officers, went in coaches to Mr Le Sage, Printer and Bookſeller, in the Rue St. Martin, and made a ſtrict ſearch all over his houſe and warehouſes; and though they found no books or copies obnoxious to Government, they carried the Bookſeller to the Conciergeri. He had been before confined a long while in the Baſtile, for printing and publiſhing the proteſt of the Princes of the Blood. The report of the Prince of Conti's Secretary being ſummoned before the Parliament, and of his being gone off to avoid the effects of their reſentment, is not true, that Gentleman having been conſtantly attending his Maſter at L'Iſle Adam.

From the Danube, Oct. 25. A plot is ſaid to be diſcovered in the Poliſh Provinces united to the Houſe of Auſtria, which might have turned to a general revolt if it had not been prevented in time.

Smyrna, Sept. 17. Two Turkiſh Incendiaries were taken the 5th of this month, and hung up without any trial. A coffee-houſe, and ſeveral other houſes, where theſe wretches uſed to meet, were pulled down. This execution has in a great meaſure eſtabliſhed tranquility among the inhabitants, who have been in continual alarms for ſome time paſt.

Warſaw, Oct. 27. The Pope has charged his Nuncio at the Court to preſent a memorial to the Ruſſian Miniſter, in which his Holineſs demands the liberty of the Poliſh Biſhops, and other priſoners of State.

Vienna, Oct. 31. We learn from Warſaw, that upon the repreſentation made by the King and the Republic of Poland, againſt the diviſion of the Kingdom, the Miniſters of the three Powers in alliance have ſignified to his Majeſty, that their reſpective Courts have done nothing more than they thought was abſolutely neceſſary for the advantage of the Kingdom; and that all oppoſition to their meaſures, ſo far from producing the effect they promiſed themſelves, would only oblige them to augment and extend their troops, to prevent the inconveniencies that might ariſe.

Hague, Oct. 30. The laſt advices received from Batavia are very alarming. In ſix ſhips which left Holland, bound for the Cape of Good Hope and Batavia, the number of the dead amounted to 557, and the ſick to 445. Thus above 1000 perſons have been carried off, or rendered uſeleſs to the moſt important navigation of this Republic.

Seyde, Sept. 26. A detachment of the army of Chiek Daher has juſt ſeized the city of Gaza. Part of the inhabitants revolted againſt Abou Marcu, their Governor, and facilitated the enterprize. It is ſaid, however, that a bloody battle was fought before the gates of the city. The beſiegers had flattered themſelves that by making Abou Marcu priſoner, they ſhould ſeize his treaſures; but they were deceived, as he fled, and took his riches with him.

Vienna, Nov. 7. Repeated orders have arrived from Copenhagen to buy up, at any price, all the ſailcloth, fit for making tents.

Hamburgh, Nov. 18. They write from Elſineur, that two ſhips are arrived there, laden with palliſadoes and chevaux de frize, to put the caſtle in a good ſtate of defence.

Letters from Stockholm of the 16th inſt. adviſe, that as ſoon as the account came, that the Daniſh troops in Norway were aſſembling on the frontiers of Sweden, the King immediately ſent orders to all the regiments of foot and horſe, that were quartered in the Provinces bordering upon Norway, to hold themſelves in readineſs to march.

Hague, Nov. 27. According to the laſt advices from Vienna, the time for taking the oath of fidelity in that part of Poland, which has fallen to the lot of the Archducal Houſe of Auſtria, which was fixed for the 18th inſt. is agreed to be put off till after the peace is concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte; when the Duke of Saxe-Teſchen, as Governor General of the newly acquired Provinces, is to receive the homage of the inhabitants; which ſeems to confirm the good opinion the Court of Vienna entertains of the proſpect of peace being almoſt brought to perfection.

Vienna, Nov. 18. The Prince de Rohan, Ambaſſador from France, had an audience of the Emperor and the Empreſs Queen a few days ago, when he declared to their Imperial Majeſties, on the part of the King his Maſter, that in caſe Sweden ſhould be attacked by any Power, France would aſſiſt her with all her forces.

Our advices from Bohemia are truly melancholy, the mortality having broke out again there, not only among the horned cattle, but among the horſes.

Francfort, Nov. 23. Some letters of good authority mention, that the peace between Ruſſia and the Porte will ſoon be concluded on, as the former of theſe Powers does no longer inſiſt on the independence of the Crimea.

Dantzick, Nov. 17. The Engliſh Conſul has aſſured our Regency, that the King his Maſter will employ his good offices with the Court of Berlin, to maintain this City in the Rights and privileges it has always enjoyed.

The Pruſſian Reſident has demanded a deputation from the Senate, to treat about the double duties exacted for ſome time paſt from ſhips that arrive here, one for his Pruſſia Majeſty, and the other for the Town.

From the Viſtula, Nov. 19. The Pruſſians are buying a vaſt quantity of wood for building at Fordan, about 4 miles from Thorn; and it is ſaid they will erect a town there. Large duties are raiſed on all merchandize ſent from Dantzick to Poland; and likewiſe on all goods ſent from Poland to Dantzick. Money in ſpecie is forbidden to be ſent to Elbing, or other places, by any other conveyance than the poſt, and for which two fifths per cent. of the ſum is to be paid.

Paris, Nov. 27. Letters from Spain adviſe, that the Court of Madrid diſapproves of the conduct of the Duke of Parma, in ſending back the Miniſter which that Court had allotted. Theſe letters add, that his Catholic Majeſty has expreſſed his diſſatisfaction by recalling his Miniſter; and it is further ſaid, that the ſubſidy, which Spain pays to the Court of Parma, will be withdrawn.

From the Lower Elbe, November 30. They write from Saxony, that recruits are raiſing there to the amount of 14000 men, and that the regiments already on foot have each received their tents, with orders to hold themſelves conſtantly ready to march. It is reported, that two certain Powers intend to ſend conſiderable ſums to the King of Sweden, to enable him to ſupport the balance of the North, and prevent the further progreſs of a neighbouring power.

Hamburgh, Dec. 5. The following anecdote is in all our public papers. The King of Pruſſia ſaid to Baron Van Swieten, the Royal Imperial Ambaſſador at the Court of Berlin, when he took his leave of his Majeſty before ſetting out on a journey for ſome months to Vienna: "Tell the Empreſs Queen that ſhe need not be uneaſy with reſpect to the reſiſtance of the Polanders, regarding her part of that kingdom, for there are 100,000 men, with myſelf at their head, at her ſervice."

LONDON.

Nov. 10. Yeſterday a Fellow flung a large ſtone at the late Lord Mayor's coach in St. Paul's Church Yard, which broke the fore glaſs; and an active City Officer was much pelted with mud.

Extract of a Letter from Berlin, October 28.

"The King our Sovereign ſeems determined to maintain his newly acquired dominions, againſt any Power that ſhall endeavour to oppoſe him. Every City and Town of any conſequence, both in Pomerania and Poliſh Pruſſia, is now fortifying with the utmoſt diſpatch, and ſtrong garriſons are to be put into them. All the ſea-ports are to be particularly well fortified, and ſhips of war are to be built at Dantzick and the Viſtula; in ſhort, he will become in a few years (if he lives) the moſt powerful Potentate in the North."

A letter from Paris of the 1ſt inſt. ſays, "All the Princes of the Blood have received orders to attend the Parliament on the 12th. The immoderate dearneſs of proviſions of all kinds, and the tyranny of the leading men, are likely to produce a ſcene of general confuſion. The Guards in this City are all doubled. Not one of the Miniſters but has a number in his houſe for his ſafety."

It is ſaid that memorials are conſtantly arriving at this Court, in favour of the King of Poland and his unfortunate people.

We are informed, that the report lately circulated of the King of Pruſſia having a demand of 700,000l. upon Great-Britain, is very erroneous, as the claim of that Monarch does not exceed 350,000l.

It is ſaid that orders have been given, for 12 ſhips of the line to be got ready to ſail from Spithead at an hour's warning.

Nov. 12. The Eaſt India Company propoſe to ſend out, in the fleet now preparing to ſail, 10,000 ſtand of arms, and ſeveral field pieces.

On Monday night a number of fellows, headed by ſome ſailors, with ſhort bludgeons, aſſembled about Guildhall, ill-treating all that came near them. Many Gentlemen and Ladies going to the ball were groſly inſulted: The populace, in order to get into the hall, pulled down the temporary works before the portico, and ſet the boards on fire; an engine being ſent for to extinguiſh it, they threw that into the flames. The Conſtables, after a great ſcuffle, were obliged to take ſhelter in the hall. The populace forced open the iron gates, and then made an attempt upon the door. A number of Gentlemen ſallied forth with their ſwords drawn, but were obliged to return. After ſome time Mr. Sheriff Lewes, and ſeveral other Gentlemen, with drawn ſwords, came to the door, and ordered it to be thrown open; when he exhorted the people to become appeaſed; otherwiſe, he intimated that the riot act muſt be read, and the conſequence would be dreadful. The Sheriff, by his conciliating words, pretty well abated the ſtorm; and the Artillery Company ſoon after arriving, all became calm. Several perſons were taken up and carried to the two compters. Many were wounded.

The Ladies were ſo much frightened that there was very little dancing.

Yeſterday morning the Lord Mayor committed one of the fellows concerned in the above outrage to Newgate; and the ſame evening five more were by his Lordſhip committed to that priſon. The examination of the reſt continued late laſt night. Mr. Sheriff Lewes was preſent with the Lord Mayor during the examination.

Advices are received from Paris, that ſome of the nobleſt families in that city have lately ſecretly departed from thence, and are ſuppoſed to be gone for Holland.

Mr. Lewes attended at the Manſion-houſe the examination of the perſons, taken up for the tumult at Guildhall on Monday. He ſaid to the Lord Mayor, "I was charged by your Lordſhip "with abetting them. I deſire they may be aſked, who hired "them, or employed them, or gave them any money?" His Lordſhip refuſed to put either of the queſtions.

Extract of a Letter from Warſaw, October 27.

"The affairs of this unhappy kingdom are ſtill in a moſt dubious ſtate. The fate of the King cannot be even gueſſed at with any degree of certainty; ſome people are afraid for his perſonal ſafety, whilſt others imagine that he will be degraded from his rank, and be allowed his private eſtates, with an additional ſtipend from the three powers, who have divided his dominions. This ſeems to be the moſt reaſonable opinion, as thoſe powers can never act ſo impolitically as to aim at his life, for however deſpicable his ſituation may appear in the eyes of the different Courts of Europe, his misfortunes have endeared him to all his ſubjects, even the Confederates, who to a man would revenge his cauſe, and oppoſe the diſmemberment of their country. At preſent nothing but anarchy and confuſion reigns here. The inſolence of the Auſtrian and Ruſſian ſoldiers is daily complained of, but no redreſs can be found; they treat the miſerable people as captives, and the city as a conquered one. The Pruſſians, through the attention of their Officers, behave with more humanity, and are much better beloved by the inhabitants than the ſoldiers of the two other powers."

They write from Venice, that the Republic are now fitting out a great number of ſhips, gallies, &c. and putting their land forces on a reſpectable footing, on what account is kept a profound ſecret.

Some letters from the Hague mention, that the Pruſſian Ambaſſador has juſt delivered to their High Mightineſſes his Maſter's anſwer to the memorial of the States, relative to the city of Dantzick, and that he has received orders, in caſe of their non agreement thereto, to return home immediately.

We hear from the Hague, that the differences between the States and the province of Zealand are now entirely ſettled.

Nov. 14. The Red Ribbon, vacant by the death of Lord Carysfort, is ſaid to be intended for Governor Tryon, of New-York, for his diligence and aſſiduity in diſperſing the Regulators in North-Carolina, when he was Governor of that province.

The Carolina, Pearſon, from Maryland to London, was loſt in Mounts Bay on Tueſday morning laſt; the crew were ſaved.

They write from Berlin, that the King has lately iſſued an ordinance, by which he offers conſiderable emoluments to any Shipwrights that will enter into his ſervice.

Some Letters from Warſaw mention, that the principal inhabitants are removing with all their effects, with the utmoſt precipitation, into Holland.

We hear from the Hague, that their High Mightineſſes have prohibited the exportation of any kind of proviſion during the winter.

A memorial is ſaid to be now preparing, and will ſoon be ſent to the Court of Berlin, in behalf of the oppreſſed city of Dantzick.

Nov. 17. *It is reported, that the Prince and Princeſs of Orange are expected to viſit this kingdom early in the ſpring. A houſe is ſaid to be fitting up for their reception in Pall-mall.*

Extract of a Letter from Vienna, dated October 30.

"*It is aſſerted here that the Emperor is highly offended at the Courts of Peterſburgh and Berlin, on account of ſome places in Poland they have taken poſſeſſion of, which he imagines he has an undoubted title to: nay, it is even ſaid they were ceded to him by ſecret treaties with the aforeſaid Courts. It is certain that expreſſes have been ſent off to demand an immediate reſtitution, but whether that will be complied with or not, remains a matter of the utmoſt doubt. If a refuſal ſhould be given, the conſequences that may enſue will, it is feared, prove dreadful both to this Empire and the other Potentates.*"

A Correſpondent ſays, "*It is thought throughout the city, that every public buſineſs at Guildhall, during the preſent Mayoralty, will be greatly obſtructed and embarraſſed by a popular Alderman, and his adherents; partly in ſpite to the Lord Mayor, and partly with the view of continuing himſelf the chief topic of public converſation this year, that he may take the chair with eclat the next.*"

Nov. 19. The Cruger, Smith, from North-Carolina to Briſtol, is loſt in Padſtow Bay.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, November 10.

"Our Politicians do not talk ſo much of war as they did ſome time ago; they only ſay, that an offenſive and defenſive alliance is negociating between the principal powers, who have taken umbrage at the proceedings in Poland, and in the north."

Letters from Warſaw mention, that the Grand Chancellor of Lithuania and Poland has lately ſet off with his moſt valuable effects for Holland.

They write from Copenhagen, that the Queen Juliana Maria is confined to her bed with a violent fever.

Many diſſentions have lately ariſen amongſt the Members of a certain patriotic Society, and a diſſolution is talked of.

A report prevailed yeſterday that a revolution has happened lately in France: But a letter from Paris, dated Nov. 6, ſays, "We are under great apprehenſions here, with reſpect to the affairs of the Prince of Conti. A revolution was certainly intended, and ſome very great characters at the bottom of it. The Cabal has great power, but we do not care to ſpeak our minds openly, the Police taking cognizance of the ſlighteſt expreſſions relating to political affairs: For example; a young Engliſhman the other day, at a coffee-houſe in St. Germains, expreſſing his ſurprize that a man ſo old as the Grand Monarch could prove acceptable to ſo fine a woman as Madame Barre, he was ſent for the next morning to the Lieutenant of the Police, who, after rebuking him in very ſevere terms for his inſolence, directed him to leave France in 48 hours, under pain of being ſent to the Baſtile."

Nov. 21. They write from Paris, that ſeveral inflammatory and traiterous letters have been dropped about the Courts; and that one was found even in the King's bed chamber.

A new Ambaſſador is daily expected at this Court from Spain, in the room of the Prince of Maſſerano recalled.

By the laſt accounts from Liſbon we are aſſured, that the Conſelho de Eſtado, or Council of State, were greatly divided with reſpect to the advantages which were propoſed to be allowed the Engliſh, in order to conciliate the friendſhip of that nation, and that Don Sebaſtian y Souza, one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Members of the Council, had been diſgraced by the Court for the bold ſpeeches he made, with reſpect to the obligations Portugal owed to Great-Britain.

Nov. 24. Laſt Week 26 commiſſions paſſed the Great Seal in caſes of bankrupts only.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, November. 13.

"Some Gentlemen of Normandy have been arreſted at their own houſes, and ſent to the Baſtile, or to Vincennes, for it is not certainly known which. Among thoſe who are known are the Marquis de Coudray, the Marquis de Try, and the Marquis de Monpeuſon; Mr. du Foſſe, Counſellor of the Great Chamber, and Mr. de Belbeuf, late Attorney General; beſides Mr. le Maitre, the celebrated advocate before mentioned. Twenty-five members of that parliament, who were at firſt baniſhed into the country, have ſince received lettres de cachet, which direct them to go farther off. The volunteers of Soubiſe are ordered into Normandy, to prevent the diſturbances that are apprehended there."

Orders are given for twenty months proviſions to be ſhipped off immediately at the Tower, for Gibraltar, to prevent any inconvenience ariſing in future from the communication being ſhut up with Barbary.

Nov. 26. On Sunday his Majeſty's ſchooner the Sultana arrived at Spithead expreſs from Admiral Montagu, and brings advice, that the people of Rhode-Iſland are ſo exaſperated at the reſtrictions he has laid on their ſmuggling, that they will not allow an Officer of any of the King's ſhips to come on ſhore. They inſiſt, that men of war have no authority to ſearch their ſhips, or interrupt their trade, and threaten to burn all that the Admiral ſtations for that purpoſe.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Nov. 17.

"Some letters received here from the North inſinuate, that the Court of Copenhagen is about to lay claim to one of the Swediſh provinces, known by the name of Bahus, as formerly belonging to Denmark. Be this as it will, we are under great apprehenſions that theſe two crowns will not long be friends; and indeed, from the general appearance of things, the tranquility of the North is by no means expected to be of long continuance."

A letter from Burton Pynſent mentions, that the Earl of Chatham is in perfect health there, but does not intend to come to town this winter, unleſs any important buſineſs ſhould require his attendance in Parliament.

It appeared on Tueſday by Mr. Wilkes's anſwer in the Court of Chancery, that he had paid the Orphan's money, with five per cent. intereſt, above a year ago, and was only ordered to pay the coſts.

A ſociety of Noblemen and Gentlemen is now forming, at the weſt end of the town, to raiſe a ſubſcription, for the ſole purpoſe of purchaſing an annuity for Mr. Wilkes; their intention is, if poſſible, to make it 600l. per annum.

Orders are given for building five new ſhips of the line, one of 74 guns at Deptford, one of 74 and one of 60 at Chatham, one of 64 at Plymouth, and one of 50 at Woolwich.

We hear, that the Courts of London and the Hague have given the Poliſh Monarch lately ſeveral warm aſſurances of their protection and friendſhip.

By advices from Aleppo we learn, that freſh troubles, of a very alarming nature, have lately broke out in Syria.

They write from Madrid, that the Court have ordered ſtrict guard to be kept upon the King's magazines and dock yards at Cadiz, Ferrol and Carthagena; there being ſtrong reaſon to ſuſpect ſome ill deſigns againſt thoſe places.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Nov. 15.

"A report prevails here, that ſeveral people in the Southern provinces of France have taken arms, and declare for a change of government, as the preſent arbitrary mode (they ſay) is inſupportable. True it is, that the late proceedings towards the Princes of the Blood, have raiſed the greateſt murmurs amongſt the whole body of people, but it is moſt prevalent amongſt the military, which is extremely ſingular. The greateſt confuſion reigns, and bitter execrations are hourly uttered againſt the King and Miniſtry. Many people have been taken up for their freedom of ſpeech, and ſome of thoſe of diſtinguiſhed rank, but this cannot repreſs the indignation of the populace, nor ſtop their juſt complaints. Taxes have amazingly encreaſed, proviſions are immoderately dear, and the repeated tyrannous proceedings of the Miniſtry are really inſupportable. In ſhort, if ſome method is not ſhortly taken, and thoſe very ſpirited too, dangerous conſequences will immediately attend. It is reported, that the Count d'Artois is confined to his apartments."

The Launceſton of 44 guns, and the Richmond of 32, are ordered to be got ready immediately, as a reinforcement to Admiral Montagu at Nova Scotia.

Nov. 28. The Leopard, Flynn, from Whitehaven to Virginia, is on ſhore near Whitlock, on the coaſt of Cumberland, and bilged. It is hoped that the greateſt part of the cargoe will be ſaved, though damaged.

Letters from Dantzick ſay, the troubles of that city have greatly ceaſed; his Pruſſian Majeſty having laid out the whole of the monies levied by the contributions among the Merchants for goods wanting at Berlin.

Letters from Paris mention, that the King has recalled many of the members of the different Parliaments, who were baniſhed to obſcure villages ſcarcely inhabited, and allowed ſeveral others to be viſited by their friends and relations.

The Duke of Grafton and Marquis of Rockingham have commenced a great intimacy.

The King of Pruſſia has ordered, that no ſubject ſhould enter into foreign ſervice, or even travel, without permiſſion expreſly ſigned under his Majeſty's hand. Merchants, or thoſe who have poſſeſſions out of his dominions, are excepted, but even their ſtay muſt be very ſhort.

They write from the Hague, that the differences which lately ſubſiſted between their High Mightineſſes and the Elector of Palatine, are at laſt adjuſted to the ſatisfaction of both parties.

Dec. 1. On Friday there was a general Court of the Proprietors of Eaſt-India ſtock, at their houſe in Leadenhall-ſtreet, for the determination, by ballot, of the following queſtion:

"That this Court doth approve of the reſolution of the Court "of Directors, of perſons proper to fill and execute the ſuperin-"tending commiſſion to be ſent to India, as reported on the 29th "of October laſt."

The balloting began at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and ended at 6 in the evening, when, about three quarters of an hour afterwards, the Scrutineers made their report to the general Court, which was as follows; for the queſtion 209, againſt it 188.

The terms of the Eaſt-India Company's paſſing under the dominion of government, it is ſaid, are theſe: The King ſhall take into his protection all the territorial poſſeſſions of the Company in the Eaſt, with their various connections and appendages; and all the commercial part will be allowed to remain in the poſſeſſion of the Company.

Extract of a Letter from Copenhagen, November 10.

"We have reaſon to expect a much greater alteration before the 17th of January next, than that which happened on the 17th of January laſt. How this alteration will be, and upon what footing our government is to be ſet, is ſtill a profound ſecret; but it may eaſily be conjectured, ſeeing all thoſe, who had a hand in the event on the 17th of January laſt, are at preſent baniſhed from Court; ſome of them were bid privately to retire, and ſome were publicly baniſhed with ſcandal. The following, who were the heads of the complot, are entirely baniſhed: Count Rantzau, Count Eichſtadt, Lieutenant General Koeller Banner, who undertook the

office to attack her Majesty in her bed, and Lord Chamberlain Castenshiold. Different reasons are given for the disgrace of these pretended friends to the King and Country."

We hear, that several material mistakes have taken place in making up the last year's accounts of a great department.

It is said, that the legality of the power assumed last winter by the Commons of Ireland, of annulling pensions, will be litigated the ensuing sessions of Parliament.

It is said, that the French Ambassador has left Petersburgh. The Russian Ambassador at Paris is also returning home.

Dec. 3. The Jason, a French homeward-bound East-Indiaman, is lost, supposed to be on the coast of Angola; the crew and a small part of the effects were taken up, and carried into Lisbon. She is valued at 250,000l.

It was yesterday currently reported on the Change, that the Emperor of Morocco has been deposed.

A Correspondent assures us, that 28 ships of war are very soon to be paid off, and laid up at different ports.

Dec. 5. *The Supporters of the Bill of Rights have recommended to the several Members of that Society, who are Liverymen of London, to promote a meeting in Common Hall for a remonstrance.*

The last Paris Gazette gives copies of two declarations from the Courts of Sweden and Copenhagen, which are expressive of the most perfect harmony subsisting betwixt those two Sovereigns.

By letters from Petersburgh we learn, that the Grand Duke of Russia is shortly to set out for Vienna, said to be on a secret embassy to the Emperor.

They write from Amsterdam, that advice had just been received there, of a large Dutch ship, laden with warlike stores, intended as a present to the Regency of Algiers, being taken by a Spanish man of war, and carried into Carthagena.

Dec. 12. *We hear that Peter Muilman, of Kirby Hall, in Essex, Esq; is one of the Merchants fixed upon to be Lords of Trade and Plantations; and that on account of his great ability and extensive knowledge of trade, much light is expected to be thrown into that respectable board.*

Dec. 15. Last Saturday's Gazette contains a proclamation, by which the Parliament of Ireland was prorogued from the 8th inst. to the 26th of January next.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, December 8.

"The last letters from Hamburgh brought declarations, made by the King of Sweden and the King of Denmark, by which those two Monarchs give the strongest assurances to each other of the most sincere friendship and harmony, in consequence of which all warlike preparations on both sides are to cease; and the King of Sweden has ordered his troops, that were marching towards the frontiers of Normandy, to return immediately to the garrisons from whence they came; so that there is no longer any thing to be apprehended in the north. These letters add, that the King of Sweden, in order to put in execution the plans which he has formed for the good of his kingdom, is obliged to draw out of the bank, established at Stockholm, the amount of 30 tons of gold. They likewise say, that the city of Dantzick is under fresh alarms, on account of the King of Prussia's having granted to the inhabitants of the three suburbs the privileges of citizens, by which those of the city itself will be great sufferers; and also on account of his Prussian Majesty's being determined to repair and render serviceable the harbour of Camming, which, being at the mouth of the Oder, will prove a considerable check to the trade of the Dantzickers."

Yesterday several vessels loaded with wheat arrived in the river.

Some letters from Stockholm mention, that the Court has laid a duty of 10 per cent. on all linen and woollen goods imported into that kingdom, the better to encourage their own manufactures, for which the senate has granted large premiums.

Dec. 19. *Last night Mr. King, one of his Majesty's messengers, was sent from Lord Suffolk's Office, with dispatches for the British Ambassador at Paris.*

They write from Dantzick, that the Agents of his Prussian Majesty are indefatigable in settling the affairs of that City. The English and Dutch Merchants have sent a petition to Berlin; an answer to which is to be returned the 10th of next month.

Advices from Paris mention, that the troubles of that capital have not as yet subsided, but every day affords fresh matter for their increase.

CHARLES-TOWN (*in South-Carolina*) *January* 11.

We hear from Grenada, that Lieutenant Nicholas Darrah, of the 70th Regiment, a gallant Officer, and much esteemed in the West-Indies, where he had served several Years, was unfortunately drowned, with twelve Men under his Command, in attempting to land on that Part of St. Vincent, which is in the Possession of the Black Charaibs.

We hear his Excellency the Governor has taken his Passage in the Ship Lady Gage, Capt. Farmer, which will sail in about three Weeks for London.

Jan. 12. *Zachariah Hood, Esq; formerly of Maryland, arrived in the Ship Carolina, Capt. Besnard, on his Way to Philadelphia, being appointed Comptroller of his Majesty's Customs for that Port.*

Wednesday last the new Commons House of Assembly of this Province met at the State-House in this Town, when the Hon. Rawlins Lowndes was again unanimously chosen Speaker, and presented to his Excellency the Governor, who was pleased to disapprove of their Choice, and directed the Members to return, and make Choice of another; but the House unanimously adhering to their Choice, his Excellency on Saturday last, by a Message, prorogued the General Assembly to Monday, the 15th of February next.

Jan. 18. *On Tuesday last his Excellency the Governor was pleased to dissolve the General Assembly of this Province, by Proclamation; and on Thursday last were issued new Writs for electing, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 9th and 10th of February next, Members to represent the Inhabitants of this Province in the Commons House of Assembly, summoned to meet the Governor and Council in General Assembly, at the State-House in this Town, on Tuesday, the 23d of February.*

WILLIAMSBURG, February 4.

We hear his Excellency the Governor has directed Expresses to be sent to the several Members of his Majesty's Council, requiring their Attendance next Saturday at the Council Chamber, in order, it is generally believed, to consult with that honourable Board upon the Expediency of calling together the General Assembly, that they may have an Opportunity of taking under their immediate Consideration the present alarming State of our Paper Currency; both of the late Emissions having lately been discovered to be very ingeniously counterfeited, and it is thought have circulated for a considerable Time past, highly injurious to the Trade and Interest of the Country, and of every Individual. Upon their Meeting, there is little Doubt but some effectual Method will be fallen upon to restore the public Credit, as well as to discover, and bring to condign Punishment, those who have been instrumental in giving it so severe a Shock.

The Mercantile Body, we are well assured, have it much at Heart to contribute every Thing in their Power for the public Interest, and will use their best Endeavours in discovering the Circulators of this baneful Traffic.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 17.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated December 2.

"The House of Commons have entered upon India Affairs without Delay, and their Situation will now be probed to the Bottom. It is already sufficiently apparent, that there have been great Abuses as well at home as abroad. Those few of the Directors, who were in the Secret, have been extremely culpable, and have wantonly sported with the true Interests of the Proprietors, holding out false Lights to the Unwary, and representing the Circumstances of the Company to be very different from what they now plainly appear to be. But the greatest Part of them were actually kept in a State of Ignorance, and, tho' their Indolence and Inactivity be justly reprehensible, they do not seem to have been *intentionally* guilty of any Deceit. The Object of this Enquiry is of great Consequence to the State; but much less so in regard to the £400,000 agreed to be paid annually, than to the immense Sum they pay to the Revenue for Duties, which makes one great Source of the national Income. I see plainly it will take the best Part of this Session before it is finished; but they must necessarily come to some Resolution about the Dividend due at Christmas, before they break up for the Holidays. My Opinion is, that it will be fixed at Six per Cent. And in order to discumber them from their large Debts, which are more likely, even with this low Dividend, to increase than diminish, they will possibly be permitted to increase their Capital One Million, which will fully answer their Purpose. But this, nor any Thing, will effectually restore them, unless great Reformations take Place in Bengal, and due Attention be paid to the necessary Savings at home. One capital Error they have unhappily fallen into; and that is, keeping up too large an Establishment of Troops in Times of Peace. This naturally tended to alarm the Country Powers, and made them encrease their Troops in Proportion; so that a large Army there has now become unavoidable, which now costs the Company, with contingent Expences, not liable to Restriction, an immense Sum yearly, so as nearly to exhaust their territorial Revenues. Were these, however, put under proper Management, they would still become a Source of Wealth and Opulence to the British Empire.---I have dwelt the longer upon this Subject, which may perhaps little engage Attention with you, both because it is really of general Concern, and because it is the only Topic of Politics now in Agitation: For every Thing else goes on very smoothly. No Change in the Ministry so much as thought of, the Opposition having gradually melted away; nor do I foresee any considerable Debate likely to take Place this Session. Abroad, you see, all is Peace with respect to us. The Dismembering of Poland does not interest us; and the Turks and Russians are both seriously disposed to terminate their Disputes.---And to crown all, France is in a very debilitated State, loves Peace, dreads War, and, of course, hath not, for Centuries past, been so cordially disposed to be upon a friendly Footing with us. If, therefore, nothing should occur to overcast this fair Prospect, we shall soon see Trade and Manufactures, and all the Arts of Peace, cultivated to a higher Pitch than ever. We have large and fruitful Territories in every Quarter of the Globe: There can be no Bounds set to the Increase of North-America, which, the more it prospers, and the more it cultivates every possible or practicable Species of Manufactures within itself, the more, in my Opinion, will it add to the Strength, Stability, Wealth, and Splendor of the British Empire; for if Riches increase in any Part of it, they will, like water poured into the Sea, naturally spread over the whole Surface."

MARRIED. The Rev. Mr. WILLIAM WHITE, to Miss POLLY HARRISON, both of this City.----The Rev. Mr. HELFENSTINE, of Germantown, to Miss KITTY KARKER, of this City.

From Burlington County we are informed, that last Week Mr. SOLOMON WATKINS was married to Mrs. MARGARET KIRKBOWER; their Ages put together make 180.

Captain Stewart, arrived at New-York, from Liverpool, on the 30th of November, in Lat. 40: 16, Long. 36, spoke the Brig Two Friends, Captain Bruster, from this Port for Lisbon, out 19 Days, who the Day before lost his Boat, and every Thing off his Deck, in a Gale of Wind; and on the 13th of January, in Lat. 28, Long. 56, spoke the Ship Sally, Captain Young, of this Port, from the Bay of Honduras for Bristol.

By Captain Timmons, from Surrinam, but last from St. Eustatia, we learn, that a Vessel arrived there from St. Vincents a few Days before he sailed, the Master of which informed, that there were upwards of 3000 Negroes employed in cutting a Road across the Island, in order to pen up the Indians; that the Troops under the Command of Col. Dalrymple had taken Possession of two of their Towns, and all their Craft; and that the Troops were very sickly, there being upwards of 1000 in the Hospital.

Arrived from this Port. The Ship Mercury, Captain Steel, at Barbados. The Ship Britannia, Captain Souder; Sloop Peggy, Captain Barry, and the Sloop ----------, Captain Welch, at St. Eustatia.

*** The Members of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY are desired to meet, on *Friday* Evening next, at Six o'Clock, at their HALL, in Second-street, which is again fitted up for their Reception.

To the PUBLIC.

AS many unjust and malevolent Charges were made against us, in a Petition presented to the Assembly of this Province the last Winter, by several Persons, calling themselves the "Friends and nearest Relations of Rebecca Martin, late Vanakin," in order to carry their favourite Point of obtaining an Act of Lunacy against said Rebecca Martin, and an Act of Idiotism against John Martin, her Husband: And as those Charges may have made an Impression on some credulous Minds to our Disadvantage, we think it a Duty to our own Characters, which have been so basely traduced, to acquaint the Public, that the said John Martin, whom we acted as Attornies for, is arrived from Germany and England; and that we have acquitted ourselves of the Trust reposed in us, by making a just and fair Settlement of every Matter, entrusted to our Care, with him; which the following Certificate from three Gentlemen of Reputation will demonstrate, we hope, to the no small Mortification of our Enemies, and the Satisfaction of the candid Public.

EDWARD MILNER,
JACOB HALL.

WE the Subscribers have been present at the Settlement made between Edward Milner, Jacob Hall, and John Martin, and are of Opinion, that the Accounts exhibited against said Martin are reasonable, and that the said Milner and Hall hath accounted in a regular Manner, for all the Money they have received of any Persons, upon Bonds put into their Hands by said Martin; and also that all the Bonds that they have not received the Money for, are all safe, according to a true Inventory taken of them when delivered into their Hands. Witness our Hands,

JACOB ENGLE,
CHRISTIAN SCHNEIDER,
December 24, 1772. ROBERT LOLLER.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia.* INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, from Virginia. Brig Resolution, J. Garrigues, from St. Martins.

OUTWARDS. Brig Elizabeth, C. Steuart, Jamaica. Schooner Lovely Lass, J. Stephen, Maryland. Ship Rebecca and Susanna, R. Cassen, for Lisbon.

CLEARED. Brig Sally, A. Hunter, to Jamaica. Ship Peggy, E. Yorke, to Lisbon.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, by
JOHN DUNLAP,

AN ORATION, delivered January 22, 1773, before the PATRON, VICE-PRESIDENTS and MEMBERS of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, held at Philadelphia, for promoting USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

By WILLIAM SMITH, D. D.
One of the Secretaries of the said Society, and Provost of the College of Philadelphia.

TO BE LETT,

A MESSUAGE and PLANTATION, lying between the Country Seats of Samuel Shoemaker, Esq; and Captain M'Pherson, bounded on Schuylkill, a good Orchard, of the best chosen Fruit, Quarries of Stone, and a Shad and Herring Fishery. Enquire of JOSEPH GALLOWAY. ¶

TO BE DISPOSED OF

THE Time of a SERVANT GIRL, who has six Years and eight Months to serve; she is about eighteen Years of Age, and came over in one of the Dutch Ships last Fall; can be recommended for her Honesty, Sobriety and good Temper; she was purchased as a compleat Sempstress, which was what she was wanted for in the Family she lives with, and does not turn out one, which is the only Reason of her being sold. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on Saturday, the 27th of this instant February, at 12 o' clock at noon, at the London Coffee-house, one full equal and undivided moiety or half part (the whole in two equal parts to be divided) of and in a certain messuage, and plantation or tract of land, situate in Oxford township, containing in the whole about 203 acres, be the same more or less; bounded by lands of Isaac Leech, John Worrall, John Atkins, Josiah Harper, and Frankford creek; late the estate of Israel Jenkins; seized and taken in execution by JUDAH FOULKE, Shemff.

By AUTHORITY,
By the AMERICAN COMPANY,
At the THEATRE in SOUTHWARK, THIS EVENING, will be presented A NEW HISTORICAL TRAGEDY, NEVER PERFORMED, called

THE CONQUEST OF CANADA; Or, THE SIEGE OF QUEBEC.

General Wolfe, by Mr. HALLAM,
Leonatus,* by Mr. DOUGLASS,
Britannicus,† by Mr. HENRY,
Montcalm, by Mr. GOODMAN,
Levi, by Mr. MORRIS,
Bougainville, by Mr. WALL,
Ochterlony, by Mr. HENRY,
Peyton, by Mr. BYERLEY,
First Caledonian Chief, by A GENTLEMAN,
(Being his first Appearance on any Stage)
Second Caledonian Chief, by Mr. WOOLLS,
Sea and Land Officers, by Messrs. BYERLEY, JOHNSON, PARKER, WOOLLS, ROBERTS, and a young GENTLEMAN (who never appeared on any Stage before)
Jemmy Chaunter *(with a Song in Character)* by Mr. WOOLLS,
Sailors, by Messrs. JOHNSON, ROBERTS, &c. &c.
Sophia, by Miss HALLAM,
Abbess, by Mrs. MORRIS,
First Nun, by Mrs. HENRY,
Second Nun, by Miss STORER,
Maid, by Miss RICHARDSON,
Sophronia, by Mrs. DOUGLASS.

After the Play, DANCING, by Mr. FRANCIS.

* *Mon---t---n.* † *T---n---d.*

It will be taken as a Favour if the Town, for this Night, will dispense with a *Farce*, as the Stage will be much crouded with the ARTILLERY, BOATS, &c. necessary for the Representation of the Piece, and with the Men from both Corps, whose Assistance the Commanding Officers are good enough to indulge us with.

TICKETS, without which no Person can be admitted, are sold at the Bar of the Coffee-house.

BOXES 7s. 6d. PIT 5s. GALLERY 3s.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the first of April, or before, as may best suit the purchaser,

A SMALL PLANTATION, containing about 53 acres, situate in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, abou. 6 miles from the city; there are on said place a good brick dwelling-house, two stories high, two rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the whole, a well of good water before the door, a frame barn and cow-house, a young bearing orchard, of excellent fruit, consisting of apples, pears, cherries, &c. there is a never-failing spring about 12 perches from the house, 5 acres of good marsh meadow, with some repairs, and 4 acres of upland ditto, 11 or 12 acres of well timbered woodland, the plowland has been lately manured with mud and lime, and produces good crops, is conveniently lotted for tilling and pasturage, the greatest part fenced with cedar; it is situated on the river Delaware, and joins the mouth of Frankford creek; it affords a delightful prospect, is well calculated for a gentleman's country seat, as it abounds with fishing and fowling; there is a good road from it to Philadelphia. For terms of sale, apply to ISAIAH WORRELL, living in Frankford. ¶

Philadelphia Goal, February 15, 1773.

WILLIAM MOORE, late Auctioneer, at the Corner of South and Second-streets, desires all from whom he had any Goods for SALE, to attend at said Auction Room, on Friday, the 19th instant, in order to receive the same.

¶ 1w. WILLIAM MOORE.

To be SOLD peremptorily, by public Vendue, on Monday, the 3d of May next, at 5 o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-house, Philadelphia, by the Executors of ADAM HOOPS, Esq; deceased,

A DWELLING-HOUSE, range of stores, and wharff, on the north side of Market-street, Philadelphia, adjoining to and extending from the house of Mr. Joseph Donaldson to the river Delaware, containing in front about 90 feet; the stores consist of three on the ground floor, two on the floor above, and a sail-loft over the whole.

ELIZABETH HOOPS, Executrix.
ROBERT HOOPS,)
DAVID HOOPS,) Executors.

The terms of payment will then be made known.

Enquiry after a Relation.

ADAM CHRISTIAN HOFFMAN, a Native of Berlin, having served a regular apprenticeship to a merchant at Hamburg, left thereupon this last mentioned city, and went to London; from thence to Kingston in Jamaica, where he remained some years until 1760, when in the beginning of that year he went away from thence also, without mentioning the place he was going to. Now, as it is a matter of concern to the relations of the said *Adam Christian Hoffman* to be informed of the place of his residence, he is hereby desired (if alive) to give intelligence of his present place of abode to his said relations, or to Mr. *John Charles Hecker*, shopkeeper, in Londonderry township, in Lancaster county, in Pennsylvania; or to Mr. *Henry Miller*, Printer, in Race-street, at Philadelphia. Or, if any other person knows any thing certain of the said *Hoffman*, of his abode, life, or death, and will give information thereof to the persons abovenamed, such favour will be gratefully acknowledged. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers and others, owners of marsh, swamp and cripple, on Muddy-Branch, in Little-creek Hundred, in Kent county, on Delaware, intend to exhibit a petition to the honourable House of Assembly of the Three Lower Counties on Delaware, the 31st day of March next, which will be the third day of their next session, according to their last adjournment, for a law to enable the petitioners to stop the said Branch, by erecting a bank across the same, and the low ground thereon, between the lands of William Leatherberry and John Frazier, in order to convert the said marsh, swamp and cripple, into meadow or mowing ground. Any person, or persons, having any reasons to offer, why such a law should not be obtained, are desired to attend the House for that purpose, on the day aforesaid. JOHN FRAZIER,

Feb. 12, 1773. 4w. CHARLES HILLYARD.

Philadelphia, February 15, 1773.

To be SOLD very cheap, for cash only, by
CONRAD BATIS,

Living in Market-street, next door to the corner of Third-street, opposite to the goal, in Philadelphia,

A QUANTITY of this country and German made RIFLES, both cut and smooth bores, in the best manner; also a quantity of German made GUNS and PISTOLS, likewise gun mountings, barrels and locks, a quantity of violins and violin strings; a reasonable abatement will be made to such as buy a quantity to sell again, of any of the aforesaid articles.

N. B. The said *Conrad Batis* pays ready money for clean LINEN RAGS. ¶

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away, in the night between the 3d and 4th of this instant February, from the subscriber, living in Germantown, a German servant girl, named ELIZABETH PRUGELIN, of a melancholy temper, red eyes, and speaks Low Dutch and French, is about 26 years old; had on, when she went away, a new lincey red, blue and white jacket, and white, dark and light-blue striped petticoat, new fulled stockings, and almost new shoes. Whoever takes up said servant girl, and brings her to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by MICHAEL KEYSER. ¶

WAS FOUND, by the subscriber, living on the east side of Third-street, between Arch and Race-streets, on the sixth instant, near the Burying-ground above the Barracks, in the middle of the said Third-street continued, A SILVER WATCH. Whoever has lost the same, is desired to prove his property, pay cost, and take it away. ANNA KELLER. ¶

To be LETT, on RENT for one Year, and perhaps longer, if not sold within said term,

A GRIST and MERCHANT-MILL, known by the name of Fletcher's mill; can do a considerable share of business in the driest seasons; and a plantation, containing 100 and odd acres of land, situate in Abington, on a public road leading from Corryell's ferry, in Bucks county, to Philadelphia, 12 or 13 miles from said city, and 7 miles from several landings on Delaware river, in a good neighbourhood, and about 3 miles from Baptist, Presbyterian and Quakers meetings; at the last mentioned meeting is a free-school; about 40 acres of good plowland and meadow cleared, part of it limed last fall; the remainder of said land mostly inclosed with post and rail fence, almost new, and hath afforded pasture for eight cows and horses the two last seasons; on said plantation are erected a good dwelling-house, a well of extraordinary water near the door, a barn, having horse and cow stables under it, a milk-house over a constant spring of good water, never known to fail, a stone shed, about 40 feet long, with a trough in it to feed horses; said mill-house is 40 odd feet by 30, having 4 floors in it, two pair of stones, one pair good French burrs, double geared, two boulting-cloths, hoist jack and Dutch fan, with a skreen in it, for cleaning wheat, all which go by water, and has a pretty good run of grists, and may command a like run of merchant work. For terms, apply to JACOB PAUL, near the premises, or ROBERT PAUL, at said mills. *Second-Month* 8, 1773.

N. B. Said premises may be entered on within one month from the date of this advertisement. Persons who cannot command money sufficient to carry on a pretty good share of merchant business, need not apply. ¶

Philadelphia, February 9, 1773.

RUN AWAY, *yesterday, from the subscriber, living in Chester, in Chester county, an Irish servant man, named* THOMAS DUNN, *about 40 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a scar in his upper lip on the right side, and has at this time a black eye, and when he stoops he is very apt to bend very stiff, is very much inclined to liquor, and remarkably quarrelsome and abusive; he has short black curled hair, and a wen on the left side of his head, has been an old soldier, and it is supposed has got a woman with him, whom he calls his wife, who has lived with William Brone, on Darby creek; had on, when he went away, a short lappelled brown jacket, much patched, a striped linsey ditto, an old shirt, two pair of tow trowsers, home made, grey stockings, one pair of double-soaled shoes, with nails in the heels, an old hat, the crown sewed in with white thread; he likewise stole an old pair of leather breeches, with a patch on the left thigh, a brown jacket, without buttons, and the button-holes very ragged, an old great coat, without buttons.---He may possibly sell or pawn these clothes. Whoever secures the said servant, in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and, if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by* DAVID COWPLAND, *senior.* ¶

N. B. He is well acquainted with all parts of Chester county, and towards Grub's iron-works, and may probably bend his steps that way.

To be LETT for a TERM of YEARS, and may be entered on in the spring,

A PLANTATION, with a GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL, in the township of London-grove, and county of Chester, within 16 miles of Newport. Any person inclining to rent said plantation and mills, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, at said place.

Second-Month 6, 1773. SAMUEL JACKSON. ‖1w.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of 300 ACRES of LAND, situate on the main branch of Alloway's creek, one branch running through said land, there is a house, and a small improvement, on said land, the remainder swamp and woodland, well timbered, a considerable quantity of good meadow may be made at a small expence; there is a large quantity of timber on the land, especially white-oak, thought to be the best in the county, and supposed to be sufficient to make one hundred thousand staves and upwards, a large quantity of good sawing timber, and a good seat and stream for a saw-mill, about 3 miles, or less, to a landing on said creek, where shallops constantly ply, and a small distance from one or two saw-mills; the land is good for wheat or other grain.

Likewise to be LETT, for a term of years, a GRIST-MILL, with two pair of stones, and 3 bolts, with two water-wheels, situate on Alloway's creek, a little above the tide, and about a mile from the landing, having a good custom of country work, and well situated for carrying on the merchant work in an extensive manner, having the advantage of purchasing the best of wheat in the neighbourhood, and of transporting the flour to market easy, with a small expence. Likewise to be lett with it, if the tenant chuses, a good SAW-MILL, adjoining the grist-mill. For further information, and for terms, apply to the subscriber, at Alloway's creek, in the county of Salem, West New-Jersey. JOHN HOLME. ¶

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered upon the first day of April next,

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL, with about 25 acres of LAND, 5 thereof meadow, the other excellent good for grain or pasture; there are on said place a good frame house, two stories high, with a cellar under the whole, a well and pump at the door, a good log barn, a stable and two good gardens, one before the door, the other at the end of the house; the whole being under good repair, the dwelling-house not above 20 rods from the mill, the merchant-mill is built of stone, double geared, has two pair of stones, one pair Cologne, the other country stones, has three boulting chests, two for merchant work, and one for grists, hoisting and all go by water; the two mills are both turned by one head of water, upon a never-failing stream, called Doe-run, in West Marlborough township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, the race and dam upheld at a very small expence; the said mills lying in a very fine part of the country, both to buy wheat, and sell flour, as it is but 20 miles to Wilmington, and 19 to Newport, to cart flour, and about 29 miles to Lancaster, where wheat may be had all the year. Whoever inclines to rent said mills and place, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living near the premises.

¶ ELIZABETH RING.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN AWAY, *the second of this instant February, from the subscriber, in St. George's Hundred, New-Castle county, an Irish servant girl, named* BETTY SLONE, *but calls herself* KITTY OWEN, *about 20 years of age, a middle sized woman, with fair hair, fresh complexion, light blue eyes, thin lips, pitted with the small-pox, her hair is very thin, by a spell of sickness that she had, and cut short before, a great singer and talker, and is fond of men; had on, and took with her, when she went away, a black and white linsey petticoat, black quilt, a flannel ditto, a black and white short gown, a purple and white calicoe gown, with ruffles at the sleeves, a dark calicoe short ditto, two 800 shifts, a tow apron, one striped ditto, blue yarn stockings, two pair of shoes, one pair with leather heels, split at the instep and a piece set in, carved metal buckles, a chip hat, with a red ribbon round the crown of it. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures her in any of his Majesty's goals, so that her master may have her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by* WILLIAM READ. ¶

RUN AWAY, *on the 10th of February instant, from the subscriber, living in Wilmington, New-Castle county, an Irish servant girl, named* ANN LISTON, *her age not known, has black hair; had on, when she went away, a home made linsey bed gown, and two petticoats, one striped, the other brown, the same of the bed gown. Whoever takes up the said girl, and secures her, so as her master may have her again, shall have* FOUR DOLLARS *reward, and reasonable charges, paid by* JONAS PETERSON.

All persons are forbid to harbour or carry her off. ¶

THE VOTES of the Honourable HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of this Province will be published WEEKLY, by

HENRY MILLER,

PRINTER, in RACE-STREET.

Where may be had those of last Week.

FEBRUARY 3, 1773.

THE CREDITORS of JOHN BAILEY are desired to call on CHARLES MEREDITH, the Fifth Instant, for a second Dividend of his Estate.

To be SOLD, by

ROBERT RITCHIE,

At his Store, on Mease's Wharff,

A Quantity of choice New-England RUM.

JUST IMPORTED, and to be SOLD, by

GEORGE MEADE, & Company,

CHOICE GRENADA RUM and COFFEE. They have also for Sale, Madeira WINE, Old Barbados SPIRIT, Muscovado SUGAR, White Wine VINEGAR, &c. &c. T.b.c.2m.

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBERS,

TWO valuable PLANTATIONS (together or separate, as may best suit the purchasers) pleasantly situated on Skippack road, about 19 miles from Philadelphia; one in Whitpain township (well situated for a tavern or store) containing 143 acres of land, 15 thereof good mowable meadow, part well watered, about 90 acres cleared in the whole, the rest woodland, well timbered; there are on said place a good dwelling-house, with a well of good water at the door, also a barn, stables, and other out-houses, two young thriving orchards of apple-trees, also pear, peach, plumb, and cherry trees. The other in Worcester township (adjoining the aforesaid plantation) containing 88 acres of excellent land, about 50 acres cleared, 12 thereof good mowable meadow (the greatest part watered) and more may be made; there are on said plantation two dwelling-houses, with three good wells of water, also a barn, stables, &c. a young thriving orchard of apple-trees, &c. The titles are indisputable, and the terms of sale may be known, by applying to CHARLES PORTER, living on the premises, or to STEPHEN PORTER, living at Mr. ANDREW PORTER's, in Union-street, Philadelphia.

Also to be sold, a full blooded dark bay STALLION, 5 years old next grass, of a good size, equal in shape or beauty to any horse in the province; he would suit either for a carriage or a hackney. Enquire as above. ¶

Richmond, James River, Virginia, January 1, 1773.

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,

THAT valuable TRACT of LAND, called Mocock's Island, lying within a mile of the Mouth of Chickahomony river, one mile from James river, a quarter of a mile above Barret's ferry, and within ten miles of the city of Williamsburg: It contains six hundred acres of the highest, driest, and richest marsh in this colony; in its present state, during the spring and summer months, it will afford grazing for above one thousand head of cattle: In the marsh are three Islands, the eastermost or low Island contains about 150 acres of rich high land, has two good springs upon it, a barn, two Negroe-quarters, and an overseer's house; a quarter of a mile distant, is Middle or High Island, containing about 40 acres; half a mile distant, lies westermost Island, containing 3 or 4 acres; and they are so situated, that the banking in the marsh is rendered very easy; the eastern and northern parts of these Islands, are divided from the main land by a branch of the river, no more than 30 yards broad; and the southern and western parts, are divided by the main body of Chickahomony, about 300 yards broad; up this river is navigation for 20 miles, for vessels of 4000 bushels; the branch dividing the Island from the main land, is esteemed the best fowling and fishing in this colony: Opposite Low or Great Island there are on the continent one hundred and odd acres of well timbered land, belonging to this plantation, pleasantly situated, and overlooking the whole Island; this land runs from the branch, across the main road leading from the ferry to Williamsburg, so that the distance from town is not above 9 miles; common tides cover no part of the marsh; spring tides, with a continued north-east wind, cover the greater part of it, with four inches water; but the best criterion of the tide is taken from the remarkable great gust, on Friday, September 8, 1769, which spread over great part of America, and then there were only seven inches water in the said marsh. Any person purchasing this Island, may have the stock and utensils upon reasonable terms. PATRICK COUTTS. 6w.

For further information, apply to Messieurs WILLING and MORRIS, Merchants, in Philadelphia.

Elk-Ridge Landing, January 18, 1773.

THIRTY POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture, the 6th of December last, a dark bay HORSE, about 13 hands and an half high, has a natural tail, branded on the near buttock I M, is a little of the blood, trots and gallops, is spirited; from very particular circumstances he was stolen by one of the runaway servants, advertised last December, in the Philadelphia papers, signed John Shipley, and William Selman. Whoever secures the thief, so as he may be convicted of the crime, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, or Three Pounds for the horse, paid by PATRICK MACGILL. Tbc.

RUN away from the subscriber, near George Steuart's Tavern, at the Lower Cross Roads, in Baltimore County, the 10th of December, 1772, an English convict servant woman, named MARY PARKER, about 23 years of age, pretty lusty and fat, marked with the small-pox, of a fresh complexion, dark sandy coloured hair, has a blemish on her right eye, so that it looks whitish; had on, and took with her, a chints gown, a brown worsted gown, a red ditto, a red plain worsted petticoat, a redish pennella ditto, a light coloured cloth cloak, a black silk bonnet, a black Barcelona silk handkerchief, a red flowered ditto, also a linen handkerchief, with St. Paul's church, and the various cries of London, stamped on it, a man's hat, red worsted stockings, red calimancoe shoes, a pair of womens calf-skin ditto, a black hood, and several other kinds of head-clothes, some lincey jackets and petticoats, a wrought pocket-book, and silver ring, which it is probable she will wear on her finger, two silver table spoons, one of which is marked W. T. Also a bay mare, about 14 hands high, with a white streak in her face, very small towards her nose, and paces pretty fast; an old side-saddle, covered with buckskin. Whoever takes up and secures said servant woman, if within this county, shall have THREE POUNDS reward, and reasonable charges; and if out of the county FIVE POUNDS; and for taking up and securing the mare only, FIFTY SHILLINGS reward, paid by WILLIAM THOMPSON. ¶

CHINA, GLASS, and LIVERPOOL WARES,

Of all Kinds, in Boxes, Hogsheads, and Crates,

VARIOUSLY ASSORTED, Now selling by the IMPORTER,

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Opposite CHRIST'S CHURCH, in Second-street. *T.b.c.1.f.*

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 27th day of this instant February, at the house of the subscriber, living on the premises,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of land, containing 196 acres, situate in the township of Haverford, in the county of Chester, ten miles from the city of Philadelphia, and one mile from Charles Humphreys's merchant-mill, near several Churches and Meeting-houses. There are 120 acres of said land cleared, and the remainder very well timbered. There are on the premises a good stone house, a good log barn, and a good spring and spring-house near the dwelling-house, 20 acres of good meadow already made, and well watered, with constant streams of water, and 10 acres more may be easily made, also a good bearing orchard, of near 200 bearing apple trees; the whole in good repair. The title indisputable. The purchaser paying near one half of the purchase money, shall, by giving good security, have a considerable time to pay the remainder.

¶ JOHN THOMAS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Jacob Shoemaker, late of the city of Philadelphia, shopkeeper, deceased, by bond, bill, note or book debt, are required to pay the same to us the subscribers, Executrix and Executors of the last will and testament of the said Jacob Shoemaker; and all those who have any demands against the said estate, are requested to send in their accounts. ELIZABETH SHOEMAKER, THOMAS SHOEMAKER, and JONATHAN SHOEMAKER.

N. B. A large and general assortment of goods are to be sold at his late dwelling house, in Market-street, as usual. ¶ 6 W.

Philadelphia, December 9, 1772.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That, in Pursuance of an Act of Parliament, intituled, *An Act for vesting certain Estates in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Maryland, belonging to the Proprietors of a Partnership, commonly called The Pennsylvania Land Company, in London, in Trustees, to be sold, and for other Purposes therein mentioned,* on the tenth Day of June next, at eight o' Clock in the Morning, will be exposed to Sale, to the highest and best Bidder, by Public Cant or Auction, at the Old Ferry-house, kept by JOHN HYDER, in Water-street, between Market and Mulberry-streets, in this City, the following PLANTATIONS or Tracts of LAND, in Mispillion Hundred, in the County of Kent, viz.

A Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about 450 Acres, in Possession of William Carpenter.

A Tract, containing about 14 Acres, in Possession of the Heirs of Christopher Sipple.

A Tract, containing about 115 Acres, in Possession of the Heirs of Benjamin Brown.

A Tract, containing about 99 Acres, in Possession of Edward Cox.

A Tract, containing about 89 Acres, in Possession of Moses Clampit.

A Tract, containing about 123 Acres, in Possession of James Craig.

A Tract, containing about 122 Acres, in Possession of Nathan Goddin.

A Tract, containing about 148 Acres, in Possession of Turbeth Cottenham.

A Tract, containing about 71 Acres, in Possession of William Barker.

A Tract, containing about 130 Acres, in Possession of William Barker.

A Tract, containing about 109 Acres, in Possession of Henry Sap.

A Tract, containing about 88 Acres, in Possession of Thomas and Mary Williams.

A Tract, containing about 488 Acres, in Possession of Alexander M'Donald.

A Tract, containing about 8 Acres, in Possession of Edward Elliot.

A Tract, containing about 8 Acres, in Possession of Phinean Banning.

A Tract, containing about 47 Acres, in Possession of Joseph Calloway. And,

A Tract, containing about 153 Acres, in Possession of Thomas Barker.

Persons desiring further Information respecting the Premises, are desired to apply to the Subscribers, in this City.

JACOB COOPER,
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER,
JOSHUA HOWELL, } ATTORNIES of the Trustees.

RUN away, on Sunday, the 13th of December, 1772, from the subscriber, living in Cambridge town, in Maryland, an Irish servant man, named THOMAS SHERIDAN, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, between 19 and 20 years of age, of a redish complexion, with large eye-brows, has long sandy coloured hair, combed up before, and wears it tied behind in a large club, talks loud, and is very apt to swear by his maker; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a snuff-coloured old surtout coat, an old cloth-coloured ditto, without sleeves, a brown cloth jacket, with black horn buttons, old white breeches, grey ribbed worsted stockings, half-worn shoes, with large plated buckles, wears his hat cocked up behind, two old white shirts, and commonly wears a stock and stock-buckle. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him, so that his master may get him again, shall have SIX DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN MANNING.

*** All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off. ¶

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the FIRST day of APRIL next, on the premises,

OXFORD FORGE or BLOOMERY, with a good new SAW-MILL, all in good working order, situate on a never-failing stream of water, together with six thousand acres of LAND, all situate and being in Bedford county, Virginia; the land is well timbered, and a considerable part thereof very capable of farming or planting; there is also a large quantity of meadow ground. There are several banks of ore in large bodies and very easy raised, the quality of which is known to be as good as any on the continent for bar iron, as it has been sufficiently tried in the blooming way. There are two furnace seats, on a good stream of water, the farthest of which is not one quarter of a mile from the ore banks, and we can assure any person or persons inclining to purchase, that a furnace may be built and carried on at as small an expence as at any other place on the continent; the produce of the works may be exported at a very small expence, as the forge is only one mile from James river, which affords a very easy carriage, within six miles of navigation. The country in which said works are situated is very extensive, and as there are no iron-works to interrupt their market, the demand for iron will be very considerable. The whole of said lands, &c. will be sold together, or in lots, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers. The title is indisputable, and the terms of sale may be known, by applying to ROBERT HARPER, in Bartley county, Virginia, THOMAS JAMES, late of Carlisle iron-works, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, or BENJAMIN ELLEDGE, on the premises, who will shew the lands, to any person or persons inclinable to purchase.

ROBERT HARPER,
¶ *Dec.* 31, 1772. THOMAS JAMES.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*

February 24, 1773. NUMB. 2305

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

A DISSERTATION ON THE LAWS OF EXCISE. No. II.

By THE MERCHANT's LAWYER.

A People muſt not eaſily promiſe any Thing, tho' but once, *which they will not be willing to* permit for ever.

Stephen Paſquems, Advocate-General in the King of France his Chamber of Accounts

IN ancient as well as modern Times, it has been the Device of artful Legiſlators to preface obnoxious Laws with *flattering Titles*. Expedients of this Sort have been often practiſed with Succeſs. *Fair Pretences* of public Good frequently blind the Eyes of the People, who, when their Eyes are cloſed, ſwallow the *gilded Pills* with Avidity, and never dream of the Effects, until they awake out of their *golden Slumbers*; and inſtead of finding themſelves *purged* of evil Humours, they are *purged* of their *Health* and *Money to boot*.

The Duke of Sully, Prime Miniſter to Henry the Fourth of France, in the Year 1597, finding the King's Treaſure exhauſted, and not a ſingle Regiment fit for Service, was greatly perplexed about Ways and Means of levying Money, and at length propoſed to his Royal Maſter to increaſe the Tax on Salt fifteen *Sous* a Pottle. The King approved the Scheme; and in order to induce the People to ſubmit to it chearfully, it was urged, "that ſuch an Increaſe would give Room for the *Suppreſſion of certain Offices too chargeable to the Public*." The Artifice ſucceeded, and the People acquieſced:---But mark the End! "The Commiſſioners of the "Salt Office, under a *falſe Appearance of Zeal* for the King's "Profit, *harraſſed the People*; the King *loſt more* than he gained "upon the whole, by the Inſolvency to which the Debtors were "reduced; and, to tell the Truth, they took this Pains only for "*the Farmers of the Revenue*." The Subject murmured under theſe Oppreſſions, but to little Purpoſe: There was *afterwards* "*a Neceſſity of reviving*, with yet *ſtronger Injunctions*, the Regu-"lations of the Gabelle, that which regards the Diſtribution of "Salt among the Provinces; that which regards the Tax; and "that about the Sale of uncuſtomed Salt:"* And this Impoſition is *continued to this Day*; it is heavily felt by the Poor, and very diſcouraging to Induſtry.

Artifices of a deeper and more refined Nature were practiſed by the Legiſlators, who introduced and extended Exciſe-Laws in England:---To ſupport the Cauſe of Liberty, on the one Side, and to quell an unnatural Rebellion, fomented by Republicans and Fanatics, on the other, were the ſpecious Pretences made Uſe of during the Civil Wars.---In Favour of their Continuance, it was inſiſted they were the moſt eaſy and *indifferent Levies*, that could be laid upon the People.---To defray the Expences of a continental War, *they muſt be extended*; and, in Excuſe for a ſtill farther Extenſion, *to prevent Frauds*, was the laſt Pretext. By Arts like theſe, good-natured generous Engliſhmen were fleeced of their Money, gulled out of their Liberties, and are now groaning under the grievous Weight of Exciſe. But why ſhould we travel from Home to ſearch for Teſtimony. The Poſition I at firſt laid down is clearly illuſtrated in our own Country. If we carefully read the Act, paſſed in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of his preſent moſt gracious Majeſty, entituled, "An Act for the Support of the Government of "this Province, making the Exciſe on Wine, Rum, Brandy and "other Spirits, *more equal*, and *preventing Frauds* in the collecting "and paying the ſaid Exciſe," we ſhall find it prefaced in Terms, as captivating as thoſe made Uſe of by the King of France, or the Projectors of the Exciſe in England: And the *Language* of it is ſo *plaintive*, and the *Reaſons* offered in its Favour ſo *convincing*, that I muſt requeſt my Reader to peruſe it. "Whereas it would be ex-"*tremely diſtreſſing to the People* of this Province, *labouring* under "the *heavy Burthen of Taxes* for ſinking the Bills of Credit, emit-"ted during the laſt War, and granted to his Majeſty, for the Pro-"tection of his American Dominions, to impoſe on them an "*additional Rate or Tax*, to be immediately levied on their *real* and "perſonal Eſtates: And whereas it is neceſſary to raiſe a Sum of "Money, for ſupporting the *Honour* of Government, diſcharging "its Debts and incidental Expences, and preſerving the *public Cre-"dit*, we, the Repreſentatives, do therefore pray it may be en-"acted, and be it enacted," &c. Surely, after reading this Preamble, the Breaſt of every Pennſylvanian muſt be filled with Tranſport for ſuch an unparalleled Inſtance of Bounty, in a Time of profound Peace, and return his unfeigned Thanks to the Legiſlature, for their Care "in ſupporting the *Honour* of Government, and preſerving the *public Credit*."

It would be Want of Candor in me, and a Breach of the Principles upon which I at firſt ſet out, did I not acknowledge the Tax impoſed by this Act to be *more equal*, than any of the Kind heretofore levied in the Province: And did not the Law tend to create an invidious Diſtinction between the *landed* and *commercial Intereſt*;---introduce *Frauds* inſtead of preventing them;---veſt the Collectors with *arbitrary Power*, by authorizing them *to invade the Dwellings* of the People at any Hour of the Day, in Derogation of the *common Law*;---deprive the Subject of the invaluable Privilege *of a Trial by Jury*;---expoſe him to *Fines* and *Impriſonment* upon a *ſummary Conviction*, and on the Teſtimony of *intereſted Witneſſes*, contrary to one of the leading Principles in the Law of Evidence;----and alas! what is more dreadful than all, weaken the ſacred and ſolemn Obligation of *an Oath*, by tempting unprincipled Traders frequently to commit Perjury, or accuſe themſelves in Oppoſition to the wiſe Maxim of the Law, *that no Man is bound to accuſe himſelf*, than the Commiſſion of which Perjury, amongſt all the Inſtruments of Ruin and Miſchief, not is of more pernicious Conſequence to human Society;---was not the Law, I ſay, now in Contemplation, replete with the Evils above enumerated, the *Equality of the Tax*, and it being laid on *Luxuries*, muſt have been prevailing Inducements to the People to ſubmit to it with Chearfulneſs.

To allure the Landholders (in whom the Powers of Legiſlation are principally lodged) to extend the Exciſe, the Gentleman, (or Gentlemen) appointed to draw the Law, politically introduces it with alledging, "*that laying this Tax will be a great Eaſe to landed* "*Gentlemen, real Eſtates being already ſufficiently burthened*," as if burthening Trade was an Eaſe to the Land. This Allegation, with the Committee's Leave, I beg Leave to oppugn with the following Remarks† of Mr. Poſtlethwayte, who, without the leaſt Diſparagement to the Gentleman, was as able a Judge of the real Intereſt of his Country, as the Penner of this Law.

"There will doubtleſs be many Propoſals made in Parliament, "of different Natures, for Ways and Methods of raiſing Money;

"whenever there is Occaſion for a Tax, there is always great "Variety of Projects of that Kind; but, when all is done, I "humbly conceive *there will be Nothing upon the whole Matter found "ſo ſafe, and ſo much for the Good of the Nation, as a Land-tax.* "Other Things may help, but this will be the *main Reſource*. It "is true, this will ſmart while it laſts, but *we are ſure* to have an "End of it. The Members of Parliament themſelves will be "obliged *in Intereſt to take it off*, when the *Occaſion ceaſes*; and, "beſides, the Freeholders of England will never endure the Con-"tinuance of a Land-tax, longer than there is an *evident Neceſſity* "for it. This is the Way which our Anceſtors walked in upon "theſe Occaſions, and this is the *ſafe* and *ſure* Way."

"It has been laid down in Parliament as a good Rule, to ſup-"port the Government, in *Time of Peace, by Taxes on Trade*; and, "in Time of War, to have Recourſe to the Land, becauſe that "Tax will not be in Danger of being continued when the War is "over. *Let no Man be miſled* by a Pretence of *Convenience, or diſ-burdening his Land* in this Way of taxing, all theſe are miſtaken "Arguments; and, though they were not ſo, though *all the Con-veniencies in the World* were to be found in this new Method by "Exciſes, yet the *ſingle Conſideration* of what the *Nation hazards* "in giving a Revenue, that probably will *never be diſcontinued*, "and the Danger to which the Liberties of the Kingdom will be "expoſed, is *abundantly ſufficient to over-ballance whatever can be* "*alledged to the* contrary, from Topics of *preſent Eaſe* or *private* "*Intereſt*. The Conſtitution, the Conſtitution is our Happineſs; "*let any Inconveniencies be ſubmitted to, rather than that brought into* "*Danger*."

Moreover, this pretended Relief to the Landholder, by impoſing Burthens on Trade, is only a *nominal Relief* for the preſent, which will aſſuredly terminate more grievous than any Land-tax whatſoever; for let the Advocates for Exciſe, or any other Impoſition on Trade, flatter the landed Gentlemen as much as they pleaſe, the Reaſoning of Mr. Locke will always hold good, *that Taxes, however contrived, or out of whoſe Hands ſoever immediately taken, do, in a Country where their great Fund is in Land, for the moſt Part terminate in Land. Nay, perhaps, it will be found that thoſe Taxes, which ſeem leaſt to affect Land, will moſt ſurely, of all others, fall the Rents.*

I ſhall therefore finiſh this Number with a very pretty Allegory, concerning the wrong Policy of burthening Trade, from Monſieur *de Wit*.

"The Antients, *ſays he*, have compared theſe inconſiderate Peo-"ple to *Mice*; who, being to live on the Fruit of an Orchard, "found that the *Roots of the Trees* reliſhed well, and were of good "Nouriſhment, ſo that they made bold to eat of them; by which "Means the *Trees*, for Want of *ſufficient Root*, being deprived of "their uſual Nouriſhment, bore leſs Fruit, and the *wiſeſt* of them "told the others the Reaſon of it, but were not believed by the "*fooliſh* and *greedy Mice*, who continued gnawing and devouring "the *Root*; and when in the following Year, beſides the Unfruit-"fulneſs, *theſe Trees*, which had loſt many of their *Roots* and *Fi-"bres*, were either blown down by the *Storms*, or killed by the "*Froſt*, the *wiſe Mice* did thereupon once again warn their *impru-"dent Brethren* againſt it; who anſwered, that it was not their "undermining and eating the *Roots*, but the *fierce Storms*, and the "*ſharp Winter*, that were the Cauſe of it; ſo that they continued "feeding on the *Roots*, till the *Trees* were ſo diminiſhed, that both "the *wiſe* and *fooliſh Mice* muſt either die of Hunger, or ſeek a "better Habitation.

* *Vide Sully's Memoirs, Vol.* 2. *Page* 224. *Vol.* 3. *Page* 123. *Vol.* 5. *Page* 173.

† *Vide Poſtlethwayte's Commercial Dictionary, Title Exciſe.*

New-York, February 15, 1773.

JAMES RIVINGTON,

BOOKSELLER, PRINTER, and STATIONER, IN NEW-YORK,

PROPOSES to publiſh a Weekly NEWS-PAPER, every Thurſday, differing materially in its Plan from moſt others now extant: He has been honoured with Encouragement from the firſt Perſonages in this Country, and now begs Leave to ſollicit the public Patronage, in Behalf of

RIVINGTON's NEW-YORK GAZETTEER; OR THE

CONNECTICUT, NEW-JERSEY, HUDSON's-RIVER, and QUEBEC WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

HE will communicate the moſt important Events, Foreign and Domeſtic; the Mercantile Intereſt in Arrivals, Departures and Prices Current, at Home and Abroad, will be very vigilantly attended to. The State of Learning ſhall be conſtantly reported; The beſt Modern Eſſays, and every laudable Production from Helicon, inſerted; The New Inventions in Arts and Sciences, Mechanics and Manufactures, Agriculture and Natural Hiſtory, together with a regular Journal of the Proceedings in Parliament, and the Speeches, which are frequently characteriſtic of the Orator, in and out of Adminiſtration, ſhall be conſtantly inſerted; A Review of New-Books will be included, with Extracts from every deſerving Performance, each crafty Attempt, with cozening Title, from the Garrets of GRUB-STREET, ſhall be proſcribed. In ſhort, every Particular that may contribute to the Improvement, Information and Entertainment of the Public, ſhall be conſtantly conveyed through the Channel of the NEW-YORK GAZETTEER. Under theſe Pretenſions he will venture on this Periodical Buſineſs. All his humble Labours ſhall be exerted to merit that Beneficence, which has been already very graciouſly and liberally beſtowed upon his Propoſal, and the moſt perfect Integrity and Candour ſhall govern him in the Conduct of this Difficult Enterprize.

The firſt Number ſhall make its Appearance, when the Seaſon will permit the ſeveral Poſt-Riders to perform their Stages regularly.

Subſcriptions are received, for Mr. RIVINGTON, by Mr. NICHOLAS BROOKS, near the Coffee-Houſe, in Market-ſtreet. Care ſhall be taken to ſend the Papers very regularly, agreeable to the Directions that may be ſent.

Lancaſter, February 20, 1773.

To be SOLD, or LETT,

A CONVENIENT two ſtory brick HOUSE, and LOT, ſituate in the Borough of Lancaſter, in Queen-ſtreet, next houſe but one to the Court-houſe; it has large and convenient rooms, and excellent cellars under the whole, a two ſtory brick kitchen, a large brick ſtable, and a good well of water, with a good pump therein; it has been occupied theſe many years for a dry goods ſhop and tavern, it is in one of the beſt ſtandings in the place, and is now in good order for either or both ſaid buſineſſes, or any other. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. MICHAEL HUBLEY. ¶

SHEAFF and SECKELL,

At the South-eaſt Corner of Market-ſtreet and Fifth-ſtreet, two Doors above the Sign of the Black Bear, have for SALE, Wholeſale and Retail,

OLD Jamaica SPIRITS; Weſt-India, New-England, and Philadelphia RUM; Melaſſes; Liſbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga WINES; double and ſingle refined Loaf and Lump SUGAR; Muſcovado Ditto; Bohea TEA, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Alſpice, Ginger, Powder, Shot, Iron Pots. Alſo a Quantity of GENEVA, of excellent Quality, a few Tierces and Barrels of Lamp and Tanners OIL, and TAR by the Barrel. ¶ 6 *W.*

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the firſt day of March next (being the ſecond day of the week) at the late dwelling-houſe of James Roſs, deceaſed, on Boon's Iſland, in the Townſhip of Kingſeſs,

SEVENTY odd head of horned cattle; conſiſting of ſtall-fed and working oxen, milch cows, and ſteers fitting to graze, 18 horſe kind, conſiſting of working and riding creatures, with ſeveral breeding mares, and a variety of colts, ſome of which are of the Engliſh breed, and very likely; ſheep and hogs; a large quantity of good hay, handy to a landing; carts, plows, a harrow, beſides a variety of other farming utenſils; a quantity of houſhold and kitchen furniture, conſiſting of feather beds and bedding, cheſts of drawers, deſk, tables, chairs, looking-glaſſes, pewter, and a large quantity of dried beef and bacon, with a variety of other things too tedious to mention. The ſale to begin preciſely at ten o' clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day until all is ſold. Where attendance will be given, and the conditions of ſale will be made known, by

ELEANOR ROSS, Adminiſtratrix, and
PHILIP PRICE, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. To be ſold, by private ſale, any time before or at the vendue, a likely Negroe man, with his wife and one child about a year old, to be ſold together, a ſtout Negroe woman, about 23 years old, beſides four boys and three girls, all likely, and have had the ſmall-pox and meaſles. For terms, enquire of ¶ 1 *W.* ELEANOR ROSS.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES ROSS, are requeſted to pay the ſame immediately; and all that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make the ſame known to ELEANOR ROSS, Adminiſtratrix, or PHILIP PRICE, Adminiſtrator.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Proprietaries of the Province of Pennſylvania, by their Warrant, bearing Date the 15th Day of May, 1754, did grant unto one John Bayers, by the Name and Addition of John Byards, of Cumberland County, Liberty to take up One Hundred Acres of Land, including a Survey, preſumed to be made by James Chambers, without Warrant, on the North Side of Conedogwainet Creek, which Improvement of the ſaid Chambers was before then made over and in the Poſſeſſion of the ſaid John Bayers. And whereas the ſaid John Bayers, by Deed Poll, dated the 5th Day of March, 1759, did grant and confirm his Right to the ſame Land, unto one Ezekiel Smith, in Fee, who, with his Wife, by Indenture of Bargain and Sale, dated the 9th Day of April, 1760, did grant the ſame unto one William M'Clellan, in Fee, who obtained the Honourable the Proprietaries Patent for the ſame, bearing Date the 31ſt Day of May, in the Year 1763, wherein the ſaid Tract of Land is deſcribed as followeth, viz. Beginning at a marked Aſh-Tree, ſtanding by Conedogwainet Creek, thence by George Sanderſon's Land, North 4 Degrees Weſt, 152 Perches to a marked Black Oak, thence by George and Alexander Sanderſon's Land, North 86 Degrees Eaſt, 188 Perches to a marked White Oak, thence by John Flemming's Land, South 4 Degrees Eaſt, 219 Perches to a marked Hickory, then North 86 Degrees Eaſt, 40 Perches to a Hickory Grub, and South 4 Degrees Eaſt, 28 Perches to a marked White Oak, ſtanding by Conedogwainet Creek, thence up the ſame on the ſeveral Courſes thereof 294 Perches to the Place of Beginning, containing One Hundred and Ninety-two Acres, and Allowance of Six Acres per Cent. for Roads and Highways; which Tract of Land the ſaid William M'Clellan granted and conveyed to one Caleb Swayze, in Fee, who granted and conveyed the ſame unto John Steel, of Carliſle, in the County of Cumberland aforeſaid. And whereas the Deeds, previous to the aforeſaid Patent from James Chambers to John Bayers, from John Bayers to Ezekiel Smith, and from Ezekiel Smith to William M'Clellan, are by ſome Accident loſt or miſlaid, whereby the Title to the ſaid John Steel is defective, and he refuſes to pay the Purchaſe Money to the ſaid Caleb Swayze, until thoſe Defects are by Law remedied. And thereupon the ſaid Caleb Swayze hath petitioned the Honourable the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Province of Pennſylvania, in their preſent Seſſions, for Leave to bring in a Bill to confirm the Title in the ſaid John Steel, and he being directed to give public Notice of his ſaid Application, does hereby inform all Perſons concerned, that if they have any Objection to his having Leave to bring in ſaid Bill, that they appear before the Honourable Aſſembly, at their Sitting in September next, and make their Objections. CALEB SWAYZE. ¶ 3M.

Wilmington, February 18, 1773.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

THIS is to give notice, that a certain JAMES OBRYAN ſold to me, the ſubſcriber, in a fraudulent manner, the firſt of this inſtant, SIX SHEEP (which he had ſtolen from one Charles M'Awley) and for which I paid him. He is about ſix feet high, pock-marked, ſpeaks with the brogue and liſps, has grey hair, his right leg is much thicker than his left, wears a grey napt ſhort coat, a red double breaſted ſerge jacket, commonly wears linen trowſers, apt to get drunk and ſing in company; had on an old wool hat, new ſhoes, with braſs buckles. Therefore, whoever will take up the ſaid O Bryan, and bring him to me, or ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have the above reward, paid by WILLIAM BROESON. ¶

WHEREAS ROBERT M'CREARY, of Pencader Hundred, New-Caſtle County, obtained a NOTE of us, the ſubſcribers, for Fifteen Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, dated either November or December 1770, and payable in two years after, or thereabouts; theſe are to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note, as it was fraudulently obtained, and without value; therefore we are de- termined not to pay the money, unleſs compelled thereto by law.

JOHN BEER,
February 4, 1773. JOHN GILLCREST. ¶

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

PARIS, *October* 30.

LETTERS from Brittany adviſe, that when the Duc de Fitz James, Commandant of that province, arrived at Morlaix, to aſſiſt in quality of Firſt Commiſſioner of his Majeſty at the Aſſembly of the States, the deputation from the Nobility, which formerly met their Commandant on horſeback at half a league diſtance, now met and received him on foot, which obliged the above Nobleman to alight from his carriage, and walk with the Deputies. The opening of the States was on the 20th, by a diſcourſe full of ſpirit: And the firſt letters we received gave an account, that inſtead of immediately conſenting to the free gift, the States retired to their chamber, in order to deliberate on the matter, after having demanded the reſtoration of the ancient Parliament of Rennes: But by letters of a later date from Morlaix, we learn, that the States have agreed to a free gift of 2,500,000 livres; and that the Duke had declared to them, that he had orders from the King not to make any conceſſion in relation to the ancient Parliament, his Majeſty being reſolved to maintain his new plan of adminiſtration of juſtice.

Berlin, Oct. 31. *Several Staroſties, whoſe eſtates are now in poſſeſſion of our King, arrived lately at Potzdam, and petitioned his Majeſty to reſtore to them their eſtates; but his Majeſty made them the following anſwer: "According to the primitive rights and conſtitution of Poland, all the Staroſtirates belong to the Poliſh Chamber. By the perpetual and conſtant diſturbances in that kingdom, the primitive rights have always ſuffered, and the greateſt part, if not all the Staroſtirates, are now poſſeſſed illegally; and as his Majeſty's deſign is merely to promote and re-eſtabliſh the original primitive rights of this Empire, conſequently he muſt poſſeſs all theſe Staroſtirates himſelf; but, as ſoon as the affairs of Poland are entirely ſettled, and every thing is in peace and tranquility, he will be able to make an exact enquiry into the original ground books, to decide the right from the wrong poſſeſſors, and he then will give a reaſonable allowance to the owners; but, till all this can be done, the claimers of the eſtates in vain give themſelves the trouble to petition him, as it is not in his power to give them a categorical anſwer."*

Paris, Nov. 2. The day before yeſterday a man, who has been remarkably active in diſcovering the Publiſhers of prohibited pamphlets, was taken up himſelf, and ſent to priſon for the ſame offence. His wife is alſo taken and confined in a ſeparate place.

Hamburgh, Dec. 4. *The Court at Copenhagen has cauſed the following notice to be publiſhed, "Having heard, with the greateſt indignation, that ſeveral bad intentioned perſons have cauſed advices to be inſerted in ſeveral Foreign Papers, as well as by other means, which tended to render the Fidelity of his Majeſty's Norwegian Subjects ſuſpected; it is on the contrary true, that they have not only expreſſed the greateſt Zeal for his Majeſty's Royal Houſe, but have ſworn themſelves to be ready to ſhed their Blood in defence of his Majeſty."*

LONDON, November 12.

Extract of a Letter from Copenhagen, October 20.

"This day began the public ſale of the houſhold of the late Counts Struenſee and Brandt, by auction; every article ſold for ten times more than it was worth, as every one is curious to have ſome relique, in commemoration of thoſe two unhappy martyrs. By this ſale the Miniſtry may plainly ſee what the nation thinks about it, and how many private friends the Counts ſtill have, whoſe only wiſhes are revenge and reſentment."

We hear, that the repeated inſults given by the Spaniards to the Engliſh, will be one of the firſt things debated in a great Aſſembly.

It is ſaid, that meſſages were laſt night ſent to moſt of the foreign Miniſters to attend his Majeſty at St. James's this day.

A Great Perſonage has given orders for diſtributing a quantity of bread every week during the winter to the poor of Kew.

Advices have been received from the different ſea-coaſts of this kingdom, of great damage done by the high winds.

A French ſhip bound to Havre-de-grace ſailed into Portſmouth harbour yeſterday, though ſeveral ſhot were fired at her by the men of war at Spithead, but the wind blowing hard at Weſt ſhe could not bring to.

Nov. 14.

Extract of a Letter from Stockholm, Nov. 2.

"The tumult of affairs that lately prevailed here is now almoſt intirely ſubſided; moſt people, eſpecially the military, ſeem much pleaſed with the new form of government; the affability of the King, the releaſement from the tyranny of the Nobles, the eaſement of ſome galling taxes, and the many regulations that are daily making, are, combined, too pleaſing novelties to be oppoſed; it is true, ſome pretend to cavil at theſe proceedings, as an infraction on the old form of government, but let them once compare the inſupportable tyranny of the former to the growing mildneſs of the latter, then they cannot with the leaſt ſhadow of treth affirm, that the late innovation will be attended with half the bad conſequences they aſſert."

Letters from Poland adviſe, that the Prieſts of the Roman Catholic perſuaſion make great difficulties in adminiſtering the oaths required, and in praying for the Empreſs of Ruſſia, becauſe the form both of the oath and prayer was drawn up by a Biſhop of the Greek church.

They write from Leghorn, that two frigates have been taken and brought into that port, by a Ruſſian man of war from the Levant, bound to Conſtantinople, with ſtores for the uſe of the Grand Signor.

Nov. 19.

The Treaſury, we hear, have lately had the ſtate of our Coinage under conſideration, and found, upon the cloſeſt examination, that our gold is not only reduced much below its weight, but that our ſilver is materially adulterated; a parliamentary remedy is therefore expected to ſo national an evil, and will, it is thought, be applied after the diſpatch of the Eaſt-India buſineſs.

A letter from Dantzick, ſays, "Notwithſtanding the reports on your ſide of the water, this city will very ſhortly be in a more flouriſhing condition than ever; for though ſeveral new taxes have been impoſed by his Pruſſian Majeſty, yet as many old ones have been aboliſhed, which were nearly as oppreſſive."

Dec. 10. *Yeſterday, after the ſeveral bills were read, reported, and committed, the Houſe of Commons went into a committee of ſupply, Sir Charles Whitworth in the chair; when Lord Barrington preſented an eſtimate of the expence, and the number of land forces to be employed for the ſervice of the year* 1773. *By this eſtimation it appeared, that there was at this time a force ſerving at St. Vincent's, one of the ceded Iſlands, conſiſting of above four Regiments of Foot. The motives for ſending ſo great a force to that iſland, and the ſeaſon of the year it was ſent there, produced a debate, which laſted from about three to five o' clock. The management of the Army in general, and that part of it particularly deſtined to ſerve in ſickly and unfavourable climates, was very ſtrongly arraigned by the country party. They urged, in the moſt pointed terms, the abſurdity and folly of ſending troops to that climate in the ſickly ſeaſon, when almoſt certain death muſt be the conſequence; they condemned the meaſure of commencing a war with the natives, as unjuſt as it was deſtructive; that it was by no means clear that we had the leaſt pretenſions to thoſe lands, for which we introduce all the horrors of war and bloodſhed, at infinitely a leſs expence, much more conformable to the lenient ſpirit of our laws and Government, as well as to the honour of our national reputation: That if the planters and purchaſers of lands in the iſland of St. Vincent's deſerved our care and protection, ſo did the wretched inhabitants and the troops that were ſent to ſubdue them; and that when five companies of foot, weak in health and number, had been able for a ſeries of years to protect the property of the planters, and preſerve the public tranquility, there was great reaſon to ſuſpect, that nothing but ſignal injuſtice and oppreſſion could have made it neceſſary to ſend a force there, little ſhort of ten times their number and almoſt twenty times their ſtrength. It was contended on the other ſide, that the principal points now agitated, were not properly before the Committee; that if they ſhould come to be properly and regularly diſcuſſed, every reaſonable ſatisfaction and information deſired ſhould be had; that no new expence was incurred, but, on the contrary, the total was leſs by five thouſand pounds this year than the laſt; that the army in general, and in particular, was on as good and reſpectable a footing as it had been at any former period, in times of peace; that numbers of perſons of opulence had truſted their all in purchaſes of Lands in theſe iſlands, upon the certain expectation of public protection; that protection and allegiance were reciprocal, and could never be ſaid to properly exiſt but together; that the moſt preſſing ſolicitations and ſtrongeſt repreſentations had been made by the Governor and Council, ſhewing the abſolute neceſſity there was of ſending a ſpeedy and effectual ſuccour on the occaſion, now under conſideration; and finally, that the preſent* Eſtimator *had nothing at all to do with the meaſure in a political light; that he only acted miniſterially, and was therefore not at all anſwerable for any one conſequence it might be productive of.*

Lord North gave a turn to the debate very early, by pledging himſelf, that the Houſe ſhould be fully informed of the motives which induced Adminiſtration to act as they did. In every thing that was offered to the Country Party after, a formal reviſion of the preſent queſtion in another form, was all along underſtood. The principal ſpeakers, on the part of oppoſition, were, Mr. T. Townſhend, Mr. Alderman Trecothick, Mr. R. Whitworth, Colonel Barre, and Lord George Germain; on the other ſide, Lord Barrington, Lord North, and Mr. Welbore Ellis.

It is ſaid that 17,070 men, including 1522 invalids, will be employed for the land ſervice for the year enſuing; and 16,400 for North America and the Weſt-Indies; the whole expence of which will amount to one million one hundred and odd thouſand pounds; ſixty-five thouſand and odd hundred pounds is to be defrayed by Ireland.

Next week ſome important matters relating to the Britiſh Navy, which have been recommended for conſideration by the Lords of the Admiralty, are expected to be the ſubject of diſcuſſion in a great Aſſembly.

Letters received a few days ſince, by a Merchant in this city, from his Agent at Hamburgh, mention, that a veſſel, lately arrived there from Florence, brought advice, that the kingdom of Naples was in the utmoſt conſternation, on account of ſeveral dreadful eruptions of Mount Veſuvius, which had thrown up and covered the adjacent country with vaſt quantities of white cinders, ſtones of an immenſe ſize, and a kind of inflammable, combuſtible matter, which had never proceeded from the mountain before, within the memory of man.

Dec. 12. An humble Addreſs is ordered by the Houſe of Commons to be preſented to his Majeſty, that he would be pleaſed to order, that there be laid before that Houſe Copies of all intelligence received by any of his Majeſty's Miniſters, and all Applications to them, upon which it has been thought expedient to ſend an additional number of forces into the iſland of St. Vincent's, &c.

The Land-tax will be continued at three Shillings in the pound for the enſuing year.

Wedneſday the Eaſt-India Company paid 205,468l. and 8d. in one Bank Note, to the Revenue of Cuſtoms, being the amount of duties due on certain unrated goods, imported under the Company's bond.

Dec. 15. The attention of Parliament is greatly engaged by the affairs of the Eaſt India Company, which, through miſmanagement and concealment of their true ſituation, appear to be almoſt in a ſtate of bankruptcy, for want of money. They have been unable to pay the annual £400,000 to Government, according to agreement, and conſtrained to apply for the loan of a large ſum from the Bank; and though they could obtain but an inſufficient part of the money they applied for, have incurred a caſh debt of £1,200,000. In this ſituation, in order to inquire into and rectify the diſorders occaſioned by the miſmanagement of their ſervants in India, they concluded upon ſending out ſix ſupervifors, with very ample powers, and ſalaries of £10,000 each, with a great train of attendants, which, by their own account, would incur an expence of £120,000; which was propoſed to be paid out of the money extorted from one of the Indian Princes, who owed his exaltation to the interpoſition of the Company, and was therefore dependant upon them. To ſave this £120,000 to the Company, the Parliament have interpoſed, and prohibited the ſending out of the ſupervifors; ſome of them were indeed very improperly choſen from thoſe, who had been the directors in the meaſures, which had brought the Company into the preſent diſtreſs:---The buſineſs appears at preſent in a ſtate of ſuſpence. It appears indeed that there has been great miſmanagement; for out of about three millions and a half ſterling of revenues collected for the Company in India, not £300,000 got into their treaſury.

There have been ſome troubles at Leopol, in Poland, where a perſon (of great popularity it ſeems) having ſlain with his own hand an Auſtrian Commiſſary, who was numbering the houſes of that city, was ſoon taken, and condemned to be broken on the wheel, and the ſentence was carried into execution a few days after.

They write from the Hague, that every kind of proviſion is now moderately cheap; owing to the wiſe precaution of the Magiſtrates.

We learn from the Hague, that his Poliſh Majeſty is expected there every day.

A letter from Saliſbury, in one of the Morning Papers, ſays, "That the Corporation of that city have forfeited their Charter, by ſwearing in their Mayor (who was ill, and unable to come to the Council Houſe) at his own houſe; and that a new Charter is preparing to paſs the ſeal."

Dec. 16. It is confidently aſſerted at the Weſt-End of the Town, that a Parliamentary Eſtabliſhment, for the ſupport of his Majeſty's Brothers, will be the ſubject of diſcuſſion in a great Aſſembly, immediately after the concluſion of ſome important buſineſs now depending in the Senate.

Tueſday next is the day fixed for both Houſes of Parliament adjourning for the Chriſtmas holidays.

General Gage, Commander in Chief of the forces in North America, has received permiſſion to return from that Station to Britain, in conſequence of his own application. And we hear that he is to be ſucceeded in the command, *pro tempore*, by Major General Haldimand.

Dec. 17. Yeſterday Mr. Sheriff Oliver had a paper delivered to him, Mr. Sheriff Lewes having received the ſame paper before (dated King's Arms, Burr-ſtreet, Middleſex, the 9th of December, 1772) as follows:

"At a meeting of many of the Freeholders of the ſaid county, Braſs Croſby, Eſq; in the chair.

"It was unanimouſly reſolved, that the Sheriff of the ſaid county be deſired to call a general meeting of the Freeholders, to conſider the mode of redreſs of the violated right of election in this county.

"Reſolved, that the Chairman do make this requeſt to the ſaid Sheriff. Signed by order of the ſaid meeting,

BRASS CROSBY, Chairman."

The letters received yeſterday from the Hague ſay, that the accounts which have been publiſhed, of the regiments in garriſon at Berlin being ordered to be in readineſs to march, are confirmed by the laſt letter, which the States General received from the Count de Vereldt, their Miniſter at Berlin.

On Monday night Mr. Bullock, one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, was ſent with diſpatches to Sir Robert Murray Keith, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at Vienna.

By letters from Turin we learn, that his Sardinian Majeſty is now confined to his chamber, at the palace of Veneria, and is thought to be paſt recovery.

Dec. 19. In anſwer to the requeſt for a general meeting of the county of Middleſex, ſigned by Mr. Croſby, and delivered on Tueſday laſt to Mr. Sheriff Oliver, Mr. Croſby on Wedneſday received the following letter:

To BRASS CROSBY, Eſq;

"SIR,

"The flagrant violation of the right of election, committed by the Houſe of Commons in the caſe of the Freeholders of Middleſex, has always induced me to give every aſſiſtance in my power towards obtaining redreſs. I ſhall always continue the ſame endeavours, whether as an individual, as a repreſentative in Parliament, or as one of the Sheriffs of the county.

"I am very willing to call a general meeting of the Freeholders for the purpoſe you mention; and therefore I deſire it may be done in that manner, which ſhall appear moſt likely to give weight and reſpect to the meaſures, which may be afterwards taken at ſuch general meeting.

"At preſent no Freeholder's name appears to the application I have received but yours: And however reſpectable that is, yet I cannot think it alone ſufficient either to juſtify me for calling together ſo numerous and conſiderable a County as Middleſex, or to incline the Freeholders to aſſemble.

"The conſequence of the collective body of the people ſeems to be the only hope we have now left for the redreſs of paſt, or ſecurity from future wrongs; and that may be eaſily injured and made cheap, by recurring to it improperly, and upon every ſlight application. To do ſo, uſually renders a man popular, without riſque or trouble; but it does much miſchief to the public, and ſhews a want either of underſtanding or principle. Therefore, as one of the Sheriffs, before I can conſent to call a general meeting of the county, I deſire to have an application, ſigned by the many Freeholders who were preſent in the mixed company where you were Chairman. Or if you do not think them ſufficiently numerous, the faireſt way will be to have an open meeting of the Freeholders only, to conſider of the application.

I am, SIR,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant.

Fenchurch-ſtreet, Dec. 16, 1772. RICHARD OLIVER.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, Dec. 8.

"*By the humane and wiſe precautions of the Pruſſian Monarch, the diſtreſſes of the poor in Berlin and the adjacent country, have been greatly alleviated. The bounties allowed on bringing in corn, cattle, &c. and fuel, with the ſevere penalties laid on ſecreting thoſe articles, have had the deſired effect. Public magazines of corn have been opened, and ſold at a very moderate price, and the markets for ſome weeks paſt have been greatly overſtocked with cattle, which has much reduced the price.---The King enjoys but a precarious ſtate of health, and is often confined to his chamber, but his aſſiduity in buſineſs ceaſes not.*"

The motion for an addition to the pay of the Captains in the navy will be made before the adjournment of Parliament for the holidays.

KINGSTON *(in Jamaica)* December 19.

On Friday night, the 11th inſtant, departed this life, his Excellency Sir William Trelawney, Baronet, our worthy and much eſteemed Governor, after a long and painful illneſs, which he bore with Chriſtian fortitude and reſignation, and died with that firm hope of a happy immortality, which a virtuous and admirable uniformity of character, and the calm conſciouſneſs of a life well ſpent in the ſervice of his country, at once inſpired and juſtified. The Hon. Houſe of Aſſembly then ſitting immediately voted his remains a magnificent funeral at the public expence, in order, as it is expreſſed in the vote, "To teſtify the grateful reſpect which the Houſe entertains of his Excellency's merit; the ſenſe they have of the great and univerſal ſatisfaction which his mild and equitable Adminiſtration gave to all ranks of people, and the real regret they feel at his loſs." The Hon. the Council concurring in this diſtinguiſhed reſolution, a joint Committee of both branches, was appointed to conduct the funeral; and on Sunday evening, the 13th, the body, incloſed in a leaden coffin, placed in an outward ſhell, covered with crimſon velvet, and richly furniſhed, lay in ſtate in the Council Chamber, which was hung with black, and illuminated with large wax tapers. The members of the Legiſlature, the Magiſtrates, the Officers of the Army, Navy, Militia, and all ranks of people, ſeemed to vie with each other in ſhewing the moſt grateful teſtimonies of regard and reſpect to the Governor's memory.

Next day the Hon. John Dalling, Eſq; after the uſual formalities, was ſworn in Lieutenant Governor.

ST. JOHN's *(in Antigua)* December 23.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Vincent, to his friend here, dated December 17. "*We are all in hopes the Charaib war will be ſoon over, as the 6th regiment, which is to relieve the 32d, is arrived here, as alſo the 50th regiment, which laſt is complete. The 50th regiment is ordered to relieve the regiment at Jamaica, unleſs our General ſhould think it neceſſary to detain them here; but he is determined not to do ſo, unleſs requeſted thereto by the Council and Aſſembly, who at preſent have no great inclination to indulge him, though it is the wiſh of us all that they may be detained. Lieutenant Colonel Dalrymple has ſuperſeded General Leybourne in the command of the forces, he having three days ago received a commiſſion appointing him Major-General.*"

Since the firſt commencement of hoſtilities againſt the Charaibs in St. Vincent, there are, killed, wounded and drowned, one hundred rank and file, one officer of the 14th regiment killed by accident, one ditto of the 31ſt killed by the enemy, Enſign Mackay of the 98th, and one officer of the 70th, drowned at Grand Sable.

ROSEAU *(in Dominica)* January 23.

By a Gentleman, juſt arrived from St. Vincent, we are informed, that the Charaibs have been driven by his Majeſty's troops to the extremity of their boundaries, and remained ſo hemmed in by the troops, that they had neither victuals nor water, and that they ſent a Flag of Truce to General Dalrymple, to know what terms he would grant them, which was immediately anſwered by his Excellency; but before the Truce returned from the Charaibs the Gentleman embarked for this iſland; it is hoped that a happy concluſion will be ſoon put to this troubleſome affair. By the ſame Gentleman we are informed, that Capt. Walſh has been barbarouſly mangled by the Charaibs.

BASSETERRE *(in St. Chriſtophers)* January 27.

We hear from St. Vincent, that the Soldiers have taken a hill from the Indians, that they had been defending two weeks, with a conſiderable loſs of men on both ſides.

SAVANNAH *(in Georgia)* January 13.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend here, dated November 4. "*I congratulate you moſt ſincerely on the concurrence of the Lords of trade with Governor Wright's propoſition, reſpecting the Cherokee lands. The determination of their Lordſhips was greatly influenced by the Governor's reſolution to carry the plan into execution in his own perſon, and he is now deliberating on the meaſures neceſſary to be taken previous to his departure. Indeed I believe, if the Governor had not ſaid he would go and manage this buſineſs himſelf, it would have failed altogether; ſo that the colony ſtands indebted to him for every advantage this important affair may procure it.*"

CHARLES-TOWN *(in South-Carolina)* Jan. 12.

A grant of an immenſe tract of country, back of the northern Colonies, which, we hear, will be eſtabliſhed into a Proprietary Government, hath been obtained from the King, by Thomas Walpole, Eſq; Dr. Benjamin Franklin, John Sargent, and Samuel Wharton.---General Lyman, in behalf of himſelf and other Provincial Officers, who ſerved in the late war, hath likewiſe obtained a grant of an extenſive country, on the Miſſiſippi river.----His Excellency Governor Wright has alſo obtained a grant of a tract of land in the Province of Georgia, ſuppoſed to contain three millions of acres.----And ſeveral other grants have alſo been made, to other perſons, of great bodies of land on this Continent, for the better ſettling and populating this extenſive part of the Britiſh Dominions.

On the 6th of November laſt, the ſnow Fortune, Robert Richardſon, maſter, laden with rum, ſugar, cotton, &c. bound from Jamaica for London, in Lat. 23:43 *north, ſprung a leak, which they finding impoſſible to ſtop, they on the* 18th, *having four feet water in the hold, attempted to reach the Florida ſhore, in order to ſave their lives; but in Lat.* 28, *unfortunately ſtruck upon a breaker, where the veſſel and cargoe are entirely loſt; the crew, except a man and a boy, ſaved themſelves in their boat; and the mate of the ſnow is arrived here from St. Auguſtine.*

Jan. 19. *Laſt week another ſhip, full of ſettlers for this Province, arrived here from Belfaſt.*

BOSTON, February 8.

Wedneſday laſt the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives ſent the following Meſſage to the Governor.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Houſe of Repreſentatives having directed the Secretary to inform them, whether you have been pleaſed to give your Aſſent to the Grants lately made to the Juſtices of the Superior Court of Judicature, &c. and it appearing that your Excellency had not done it, it is their Requeſt, that you would be pleaſed to make known to them the Difficulty (if any there be) in your Excellency's Mind, which prevents your aſſenting to ſaid Grants.

The People without Doors are univerſally alarmed with the Report, that Salaries are fixed to the Offices of the ſaid Juſtices by Order of the Crown; and an unuſual Delay to confirm the Grants now made, is judged by this Houſe to be a ſufficient Apology for this Enquiry."

The GOVERNOR's ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I HAVE received Information, that his Majesty has been pleased to order, that Salaries shall be allowed to the Justices of the Superior Court, and that such Salaries shall continue so long as those Justices shall reside within the Province, and whilst they are absent from it with his Majesty's Leave; but I have no Information that any Warrants for the Payment of such Salaries have been issued, I therefore did not give an immediate Assent to the Grants which you have made for their Services the Year past, as the Warrants, if they should hereafter be transmitted, may include Part of the same Time for which your Grants are made, but thought it most adviseable to consider of some Precaution to prevent all Claim from the Province, for any Services for which the Justices may also be entitled to a Salary from the King. I hope therefore a short Delay, which has been occasioned by a Regard to your Interest, as well as by a Sense of my Duty to his Majesty, will not be thought unnecessary.

Province House, *T. HUTCHINSON.*
Feb. 4. 1773.

[Thus we at length find that a most interesting piece of intelligence, concerning which his Excellency, though humbly requested by the metropolis, declined giving any information, now appears without question to be a fact!]

It is given out from the cabinet, that the Crown will not insist upon supporting the Governor and Judges, if the General Court will allow them *fixed salaries*; a measure proposed by the Ministry in Governor Burnet's Administration, but, to the immortal honour of the then House of Representatives, resolutely and perseveringly opposed.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 24.

TO THE READER.

GENTLE READER,

SUCH is the modern Rage of Scribbling, that many, prompted by their Vanity and Ignorance, think they are possessed of all the Talents necessary for *an Author*, tho' they are totally deficient in *Grammar*, *Language*, *Sentiment* and *Invention*. Hence it is, that we find their Productions are often composed, for the most Part, of Extracts, and the Residue of *Inanities*, *Expletives*, *Circumbendibusses*, *Pleonasms*, *Tautologies*, and other Figures of the Profound or Pathos.---But hold!---Let me intreat you not to mistake me, by imagining that I mean to decry the Merit of these Kind of Scribblers. For know, that there are few Things which may not be applied, by a Mind properly disposed, to some good Purpose, and that the Performances of those Gentlemen are not without their Use. I am one of those who often divert myself with their *Nonsence* and *Absurdities*. By perusing some of them, I have received as much Benefit from the Exercise their Blunders afforded my risible Faculties, as I should have had from a Day's Journey on Horseback. Indeed, this was the Case on perusing the first Paragraph of the LAWYER's *Dissertation upon the Laws of Excise*. And as I am no Curmudgeon, I shall freely communicate those Passages, with my Sentiments on them, from which I received so much Advantage, and I doubt not, but you will in the Conclusion be equally benefitted.

This Author begins with informing us, that "it is with Diffidence he publishes his Sentiments on a *Bill*, which has *received the Sanction* of the *respectable* Legislature of this Province." Here, gentle Reader, an involuntary Smile took Place in my Countenance, at the Author's Inconsistency, and Ignorance of the Meaning of Terms. His Title is professedly "*A Dissertation on the* LAWS *of Excise*;" but here, it seems, his *Dissertation* is to be on a *single Bill*; and what is most extraordinary, on a "BILL, which has received the *Sanction of the Legislature.*" Now had he consulted his Dictionary he would have found, that a *Bill* is a Thing or Matter prepared for the "Sanction of the Legislature," and after it has received that *Sanction*, it is no longer, with Propriety, called a *Bill*, but an *Act* or *Statute*. Is it not strange that we should find such a Want of Knowledge in an Author, and a *Lawyer* too, and that of the technical Terms of the Science he professes?---Again---"No Man, says he, entertains a *better Opinion* "of that *venerable Body* than I do. *I doubt not* it is composed of "Gentlemen who are possessed, in an *eminent* Degree, of the *great* "Qualities requisite for governing a free and sensible People---and "who, *I doubt not*, have, in all their Deliberations, the *public* "*Happiness in View.*"----Thus the Legislature is first *respectable*, then *high in his Opinion*, then *venerable*, and lastly, Men possessed, in an *eminent Degree*, of *great* Qualities, who have the *public Happiness* in View.---Upon considering this *Jargon of Expletives and Tautologies*, this *Superfluity of Words*, *Repetition of the Sense*, *and Barrenness of Invention*, my Smile was changed into an audible *Laugh*.

The Author proceeds---"Infallibility is not to be found among "the Children of Men. The *best*, the *wisest*, and the *greatest*, *in* "Bodies Politic, as well as among private Individuals, are prone "to Error." Which is no more than saying, that none of the Children of Men are *infallible*, because all are fallible. Wonderful Logic! And that the *best*, the *wisest*, and the *greatest among private Individuals*, who compose Bodies Politic, as well as among *private Individuals*, are prone to Error. Excellent and profound Nonsense! Risum teneatis, Amici!

Again: He Attempts to give us a Reason for offering his Sentiments to the Public on the Law. "Did not, says he, the *Public* "*Voice damn the Law* in Question, I should have been so distrust-"ful of myself, as not to have hazarded the Publication of the "following Remarks." Now it is not absolutely impossible, but there may be some Men of superior Penetration, who might, at first View, have taken this for a Reason; but I candidly confess it did not appear such to me: Indeed I spent much Study to make it one, as I could not, for a Time, conceive the Use of a Dissertation on a Law, which the *public Voice* had already *damned*. At length it occurred to me, that it was possible the Author might think this *damned Law* as dangerous as Falstaff thought the *dead Hotspur*, who had been killed by the Prince of *Wales*, and in Imitation of that *Hero's Bravery* and *Policy*, might resolve to *damn it over again*, in order to obtain a Reward for *damning* it, after it was *damned*. A Part of Falstaff's Speech by *Shakespeare* is so a-propos, that in my present Fit of *Laughter*, I cannot help giving it to the humorous Reader.

Falstaff.--------"I am *afraid* of this Gun-powder *Percy*, *though* "*he be dead*. How if he should counterfeit, and *rise*. I am afraid "he will prove the better Counterfeit, therefore I'll *make sure of* "*him*; yea, and I'll swear *I killed him*. Why may not he *rise* as "well as *I*? Therefore, Sirrah, with a *new Wound* in your Thigh, "come you *along with me.*" [Takes Hotspur on his Back.]

ARISTARCHUS.

P. S. With your Leave, kind Reader, I shall continue this Sort of *useful* and *inoffensive* Entertainment, for the better Exercise and Health of your risible Faculties, occasionally."

On Sunday, the 24th of January, died, beloved and lamented, Mrs. SARAH MAGAW, the Wife of the Reverend Mr. SAMUEL MAGAW, Missionary at Dover.

On Tuesday, the 16th Instant, died, Mr. SAMUEL MORTON, of this City, Merchant, a Gentleman, who acquired a handsome Fortune in Trade, with the fairest Character. His Remains were, on Friday last, respectfully interred in Friends Burying Ground.

On Wednesday last departed this Life, in the 21st Year of her Age, greatly regretted, Mrs. HANNAH HUMPHREYS, the virtuous Consort of Mr. RICHARD HUMPHREYS, of this City, Silversmith. The Day following her Remains (attended by many respectable Citizens) were deposited in Friends Burying Ground.

On Thursday last, the Weather being moderate, and our River clear of Ice, several Vessels sailed from this Port, in order to proceed on their respective Voyages; but the Brig Sally, Capt. Hunter, for Jamaica, and the Snow Sarah, Captain Correy, for Dublin, met with so much Obstruction from the Ice below, that they were obliged to put back; the former is got into Christine Creek, and the latter, we hear, is ashore near Morris Liston's.

The Brig Molly, Captain Mullett, from St. Christophers, is arrived at Chester, where she is detained by the Ice.

Friday last the Brig William, Captain Heffernan, arrived here from London.---Captain Heffernan left the Downs the 3d of December, and was obliged to put into Virginia by Stress of Weather. On the 20th of last Month, in Lat. 24:58, Long. 59:54, he spoke a Schooner, Captain Corrin, from Bolton for Barbados, out 15 Days; 27th, in Lat. 29:2, Long. 69:4, spoke a Schooner, from South-Carolina for St. Christophers, out 6 Days; and on the 4th Instant, in Lat. 36:14, Long. 74:51, he spoke a Schooner, Captain Soale, from Georgia for Rhode Island, 4 Days out.

By Captain Coxe, from Lisbon, we learn, that the Ship Charming Peggy, Captain Davidson, and the Ship Priscilla, Captain Jones, both of this Port, sailed from Lisbon on the 24th of December, the former for Madeira, and the latter for Cork, all well.

By a Gentleman arrived here from Charlestown, South-Carolina, via New-York, we are informed, that the Captains Moore and Wright were to sail for this Place about the 10th or 12th of this Month; and Captain Blewer a few Days after.

Captain Price, arrived at New-York, from New-Castle, on the 7th Instant, in Lat. 36, spoke a Brig, belonging to this Port, bound from Virginia for Barcelona.

ARRIVALS.

At Lisbon. The Brig Sophia, Captain Haselton, and the Ship Betsey, Captain Shroudy, from Philadelphia.

At St. Christophers. The Captains Higgs, West, and Torrans, from Philadelphia; Blaws, and Newbury, from Virginia; Burrows, from New-York; Tinker, and Gordon, from New-London; Caznian, Smith, Brown, Wishart, and Barnard, from Boston; Dodge, Leach, and Hathorn, from Salem; Beals, Baker, and Brown, from Plymouth; and Captain Hill, from New-England.

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS,

Please to give the following a Place in your next Gazette.

At the Buck Tavern, Wednesday Morning, Feb. 17, 1773.

AS I was returning Home from Philadelphia Yesterday, after crossing the Middle Ferry, and having rode about Half a Mile, or more, it being between Sun-down and Dark, I saw a Man start out from behind a Thicket of a Point of Trees, staggering into the Road as if he was drunk, tho' his Staggering, I thought, was fictitious;---he had a light Firelock in his Hand. On my coming up, he assaulted me, with asking me if I had any Money? I replied, What is it your Business, whether or not? He then presented his Piece at me, and told me to deliver up. I was not any Ways intimidated, through divine Goodness, but answered him calmly, Young Man, behave yourself, and desist from these Jokes, they may at length prove too serious for your Neck!----At this Instant two Men on Horseback hove in Sight, coming to the Ferry, when my Gentleman made off. I did not think it worth my While to pursue him, but informed the People I met on the Road of the Affair.

I would fain hope the giddy Youth had no ill Design in his Heart.---I thought his Visage did not appear angry, like a Murderer's; I would desire to believe that it was only a Piece of wanton Waggery, to intimidate Travellers; but be that as it will, sure I am, that as I was an entire Stranger to him, and he to me, it was most unwarrantable Conduct.

He is about middle Size; wears his own black Hair, had on a blue Coat, and was middling well dressed.-----Perhaps he is the Son of some reputable Family, and his Parents now living, and may himself (if he is spared until he has sowed his wild Oats) become yet an useful Member of Society, could he but get on the right Road to it; I would therefore be extremely sorry, by this Publication, to do the least Injury to his Character. However, I think it my present Duty, for the Regard I bear his best Interest, since I have no other Method to pursue him but in this affectionate friendly Manner, to beseech him, in the Fear and Love of God, timeously to desist from such Folly. J. C.

To EDWARD MILNER, and JACOB HALL.

WE have seen, in the last Week's Paper, a Piece, addressed to the Public, and signed by you, in which you accuse us of making many unjust and malevolent Charges against you, in a Petition presented to the Assembly of this Province last Winter.

We would ask you, if those Charges contained in our Petition were malevolent and unjust, how was it that you did not acquit yourselves before the Honourable House? Had you not a fair Hearing by Counsel? Were you not allowed several Days, after our Accusation, to procure your Evidence, and when you informed the House, after they had examined a Number of Witnesses, that you had more to produce, did they not grant you a further Day, and hear them also? Or did your Counsel ever complain, that you had not a candid and a fair Hearing? After all this Examination before the House, the grand Inquest of the Province, if those Charges were malevolent and unjust, as you call them, we should be glad you would inform the Public, why that impartial and respectable Body of Men did prepare and send a Bill to the Governor for his Assent, declaring the said Rebecca Vanaken a Lunatic, and to dissolve the pretended Marriage of John Martin with her, and appoint honest Men to recover the Estate out of your Hands, and hold it in Trust for those to whom it should properly belong? By answering these few Queries you will enable the impartial Public to judge, whether our Charges were malevolent and unjust, and perhaps tend to remove that Credulity, which you seem so fearful has possessed their Minds to your Disadvantage.

It is true, the Governor was pleased to put a Negative on the Bill; but remember, that although the Governor may grant his Pardon to a Criminal, after he is convicted by his Country, yet he is not the less guilty for such a Reprieve.

JOHN JOHNSON,
THOMAS NEDROE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia.* INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Rachel, L. Simmons, from Barbados. Ship Fame, T. White, St. Croix. Brig Charming Nancy, J. Cox, Lisbon. Brig William, J. Heffernan, from London.

OUTWARDS. Brig Barbados Packet, W. Hawkins, for Barbados.

CLEARED. Brig Anna, G. Carr, to Dominica. Schooner Lovely Lass, J. Rogers, Maryland.

The MEMBERS of the
ST. ANDREW's SOCIETY,

ARE desired to attend their Quarterly Meeting, at the Tun Tavern, in Water-street, on *Monday*, the First of *March* next, at Six o' Clock in the Evening.

JAMES MILLIGAN, Secretary.

PHYSICIANS, DRUGGISTS, and OTHERS, may be supplied with SPERMACETI, of the purest Kind, at the Spermaceti-Works, in Market-street, at the Corner of Ninth-street; where also is sold, fine *Spermaceti Lamp-Oil*, which will burn all Night, in the coldest Weather, and yields a Light, strong and clear enough to read or write by, which may be encreased or diminished at Pleasure, by enlarging or lessening the Wick. *Tbetf.*

February 22, 1773.

Agreeable to the Last Will and Testament of Thomas Phillips, of Williamstown Township, in the County of Chester (lately deceased) will be SOLD by PUBLIC SALE, or AUCTION, on Saturday, the 20th of March next, at one o' clock, on the premises,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing by estimation 135 acres of very good rich LAND, part thereof cleared, and the other part woodland, being well timbered, with conveniency of improving the meadow greatly to advantage, a good bearing orchard; the one end of the dwelling-house stone, and part of the other logs; a good stone spring-house, a log barn, &c. with very suitable conveniency for erecting water-works, there being a considerable fall, on a fine constant stream of water, that runs through part of said plantation. At the same time and place, will be sold, a horse and cow, a bed and bedding, wearing apparel, with some household furniture, &c. The terms of sale will be made known on said day, where due attendance and credit will be given, by JAMES MASSEY, and JOSHUA EVANS, Executors. §

By AUTHORITY,
By the AMERICAN COMPANY,

At the THEATRE in SOUTHWARK, on FRIDAY Evening, will be presented A NEW COMEDY, PERFORMED BUT ONCE, called

THE SCHOOL FOR LIBERTINES;
Or, A WORD TO THE WISE.

Captain Dormer, by Mr. HALLAM,
Sir George Hastings, by Mr. HENRY,
Sir John Dormer, by Mr. DOUGLASS,
Villars, by Mr. GOODMAN,
Willoughby, by Mr. MORRIS,
Miss Dormer, by Mrs. HENRY,
Mrs. Willoughby, by Mrs. MORRIS,
Miss Willoughby, by Miss STORER,
Lucy, by Miss RICHARDSON,
Miss Montagu, by Miss HALLAM.
DANCING, by Mr. FRANCIS.

To which will be ADDED,

CATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO;
OR, THE
TAMING OF THE SHREW.

Petruchio, by Mr. GOODMAN,
Grumio, by Mr. MORRIS,
Biondello, by Mr. WALL,
Hortentio, by Mr. PARKER,
Baptista, by Mr. BYERLEY,
Taylor, by Mr. ROBERTS,
Curtis, by Mrs. WALL,
Bianca, by Miss RICHARDSON,
Catharine, by Mrs. MORRIS.

TICKETS, without which no Person can be admitted, are sold at the Bar of the Coffee-house.

BOXES 7s. 6d. PIT 5s. GALLERY 3s.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on immediately,

A TRACT of LAND, situate in Gwinned Township, on the North-Wales road, about 19 miles from Philadelphia, containing about 52 acres, 10 acres whereof being good meadow, 10 acres woodland, and the remainder cleared, with a dwelling-house and other improvements thereon; it has been a well-accustomed Inn for several years, known by the name of the Blue Bell, or Evans's Inn.

Likewise to be sold or lett, a LOT of GROUND, situate in Hatborough (commonly called the Crooked Billet) on the Old York road, 16 miles from Philadelphia, containing about 5 acres, one half good meadow, the other a bearing orchard, with a good two story dwelling-house, a stable, and other improvements thereon.

Also to be sold, a LOT, adjoining the last mentioned, containing about one acre, being a good bearing orchard, with a dwelling-house and joiner's work shop erected thereon; they are all very well situated for any public business.

Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to DERICK TYSON, in Hatborough aforesaid, or to DANIEL TYSON, in Water-street, near Market-street, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

A COMPLEAT SETT of DISTILLING UTENSILS, consisting of

1 Copper Still, containing about 650 Gallons.
1 Ditto, containing about 100 Gallons.
2 Pewter Worms, for the above Stills.
2 Worm Tubs, for Ditto.
6 Round good Cisterns, each containing 20 Barrels.
1 Ditto, for low Wines, containing about 1150 Gallons.
4 Pumps.
1 Cooper's Adze.
1 Copper Scummer.
6 Buckets, and 1 Funnel.

All in good Order, and may be seen at the Distillery, lately occupied by JAMES DUNDAS, in Kensington. For Terms, apply to the subscribers, in Philadelphia.

¶ GEORGE BARTRAM,
February 20, 1773. ROBERT WILSON.

JOHN ROSS

TAKES this Method to inform the PUBLIC, That he has opened an UPHOLDER's SHOP, in Chestnut-street, between Front and Second-streets, where all Kinds of Upholder's Business is done, in the neatest and most fashionable Manner, on the shortest Notice, with Care and Dispatch. ¶

TO BE LETT for a TERM of YEARS,

THE noted HERRING FISHERY at Adam's Hollow, about a Quarter of a Mile above the Borough of Bristol, on the River Delaware. For Terms, apply to Dr. WILLIAM M'ILVAINE, living in Bristol, who has to dispose of, at very reasonable Rates, a Fuller's Screw, Crow Bar, and three Pair of Shears. *Bristol, Feb.* 17, 1773. *Tbetf.*

THE SUPERFINE WHITE VARNISH COPAL, is made and sold at the Officine of the subscriber, living at the upper end of Second-street, the corner of Coats's-alley, right opposite the Buck Tavern. The process of resolving the Gum of Copal, in spirit of wine, is to this day a mystery, and many Chemists have pronounced it impracticable; but the trials of this new invented Varnish, made by several japanners in this city, have fully convinced the inventors thereof, that it is the very same sort of Varnish as that which is laid over the painting on his honour the Governor's carriages, made in England, and it is not doubted but that, since the art of coach-making is of late much advanced in this province, this improvement of japanning will be well received, by the Ladies and Gentlemen using carriages in this and the neighbouring provinces. The subscriber has been at considerable expence and trouble in bringing this Varnish to its perfection, and hopes to meet with the encouragement of all persons, who favour the increase and progress of useful arts in America.

§ WILLIAM SMITH.

LOST, between Water-street, near Market-street, and the End of Union-street, in Second street, a Silk Gauze half Handkerchief, painted in a Border of Flowers, and a Tippet of the same, trimmed down the Neck with Blond Edging, and Bow behind of the same. Whoever may have found the same, and will bring it to Mrs. MACKENZIE, the End of Union-street, in Second-street, shall receive TEN SHILLINGS reward, and no Questions asked. †

WAS taken up, about a Week ago, a red roan HORSE, about 14 Hands high, paces and trots, and is about 9 Years old; he was brought to Philadelphia by one Thomas Jones, who said he served his Time with one Elias Davis, at Conegocheague, and has now enlisted as a Soldier. Any Person claiming said Horse, on proving his Property, and paying Charges, in three Weeks from this Date, may have him again, otherwise he will be sold for the Charges, by JOHN BARNHILL, *living in Third-street, near Market street, Philadelphia.*

February 23, 1773. §

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

GONE from his BAIL, living in Bordentown, Burlington County, a certain man, named JOHN DUN; *had on, when he went away, a pair of knit breeches, a Wilton coat, and took with him two beaver hats, one of them new, the other half worn; he has a bluff full face, sandy hair, which curls pretty much, and is marked with the small-pox; is a Carpenter by trade; it is thought that he is gone to New-York, and that he will try to go to some of the West-India Islands. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by*

Feb. 19, 1773. JOSEPH MILNOR, *junior.* †

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living near Canawingo Creek, Little-Britain Township, Lancaster County, on Friday, the 15th of January, a Mulattoe woman, about 18 or 19 years of age, she calls herself HANNAH CAMBEL, is a bold well tongued hussy, of a whitish cast, very much freckled in the face, has a brown spot on one of her little fingers, and commonly wears her hair tied; had on, when she went away, a light coloured linsey jacket and petticoat, and it is supposed she had other clothes, she wore white stockings, with blue clocks, high heeled shoes, and it is thought she will dress herself in mens clothes. Whoever takes up said wench, and brings her home to her master, or secures her in any of his Majesty's goals, so as he may get her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by MOSES DAVISON. ¶

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN AWAY *from the subscriber, living in West-Nantmell, Chester County, this morning, an Irish servant man, named* THOMAS HAGINS, *34 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, slender built, pale complexion, strait fair hair, given to drink, well behaved, but very talkative when in drink; had on, when he went away, a lightish coloured cloth jacket, with cuffs, and a blue under jacket, leather breeches, with flat metal buttons, white stockings, brown leggings, old shoes, with strings, hemp shirt, a small brim felt hat, almost new; can write a good hand. Whoever secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by*

February 19, 1773. WILLIAM LOGAN. ¶

*** All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away the 18th of December, 1772, from the subscriber, living in East-Bradford township, Chester county, an Irish servant man, named RICHARD HEASLIP, about 5 feet 8 inches high, lightish coloured curled hair, of a sandy complexion, pock-marked; had on, when he went away, a cloth coloured upper jacket, with cuffs, the under one of striped lincey, red blue and white, with metal buttons on each, the upper jacket not lined, a pair of light coloured cloth trowsers, a tow shirt, grey stockings, old shoes, and an old felt hat; he speaks pretty good English. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN TAYLOR. ¶

February 6, 1773.

RUN AWAY, *from the subscriber, living in States Hundred, Dorchester County, Maryland, an Irish servant man, named* WILLIAM CARROLL, *about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, has very thick short coarse hair, a little marked with the small-pox, a large nose, and a pretty good countenance; had on, and took with him, a blue kersey jacket, lined with coarse white flannel, and has large white metal buttons, an old green coat, the lining partly tore out, country flannel breeches, and a pair of drilling ditto, nits and lice stockings, shoes one half soaled, one pewter and one metal buckle, and a coarse hat, with yellow binding; he is a Shoemaker by trade, and has been about 8 months in the country. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal, so as his master may have him again, shall have* FIVE POUNDS *reward, paid by* JOB SLACUM. ¶

RUN away, February 2, 1773, from the subscriber, living in Upper Dublin Township, Philadelphia County, an apprentice LAD, 16 years of age, named JOHN LIVESTON, about 5 feet high, has straight brown hair; had on, when he went away, two jackets, one of them without sleeves, about half worn, a tanned apron, and sheepskin breeches, both new, old shoes, white stockings, and a half worn felt hat. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and secures him, so as his master may get him again, shall have THREE POUNDS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by SAMUEL M'CRORY. ¶

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living, in Mill-creek Hundred, New-Castle county, an Irish servant man, named JAMES ADAMS; he is about 5 feet 7 inches high, full faced, grey eyed, with an uncommon white in them when he particularly looks at any object, thick lips, and a wide mouth, he wears his own straight fair hair short, is of a swarthy complexion, a thick set fellow, walks close at the knees; had on, when he went away, a lead coloured outside jacket, of home-made cloth, and breeches of the same piece, and a striped worsted under jacket, much wore, an old felt hat, bound with black binding, a pair of black sheep's wool stockings, his jacket had broad metal buttons on it; he has been about five months in the country; he is a weaver by trade, and says he understands something of blue-dying and stamping; it is supposed he has made up towards Bucks county, where he has relations, and it is likely he may change his name, and forge himself a pass, as he is a tolerable scholar; he pretends a great deal to religion. Whoever apprehends said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so as his master may have him again, shall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

December 17, 1772. ¶ JOHN JAMES.

Concord, Chester County, February 16, 1773.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, on or about the 31st day of December last past, did sign and give unto one Margaret Gallaher, of Brandywine Hundred, in New-Castle County, on Delaware, Spinster, three Promissory Notes, in writing, for the payment of Five Pounds each, the first to be paid on the 31st day of March next, the second in three months after, and the third in six months after that time. And whereas I never received any consideration for giving said notes, but the same were obtained by fraud, I do therefore hereby forewarn all persons whatsoever from taking any assignments of said notes, or any of them, from the aforesaid Margaret Gallaher, as I am determined never to pay them, or any of them, unless I am compelled by law. Witness my hand, JOHN STEEN. ¶

IN Pursuance of an Order from the Orphan's Court, will be sold at public Vendue, by the Subscriber, on the 3d Day of March next, on the Premises, a fine Plantation, situate in Nockamixon Township, Bucks County, near George Oberbeck's, containing 238 Acres of good Land, 150 Acres whereof are Deed Land, and the Remainder Warrant Land. There is on the Plantation, a two Story Stone Dwelling-house, with a Cellar under it, a good Well of Water in the Cellar, a Barn, Stables, a good bearing Orchard, with 200 Apple-trees. About 60 or 70 Acres of the Land are cleared, about 8 Acres of Meadow are made, and 18 Acres more may be made, and the greatest Part thereof watered. The Conditions of Sale will be made known, at the Time and Place of Sale, by MARY WEYDEMEYER.

Philadelphia, February 8, 1773.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons in the Counties of Philadelphia, Chester, Bucks, Lancaster and Berks, who are indebted to the Honourable the Proprietaries for Quit-rent, that Attendance will be given at the Receiver-General's Office, in Philadelphia, from the First Day of March next to the Sixth of the same Month, for receiving the Quit-rents due in the City and County of Philadelphia; at Chester, for the County of Chester, from the Ninth of March to the Thirteenth; at Pennsbury, for the County of Bucks, from the Sixteenth to the Twentieth; at Lancaster, for the County of Lancaster, from the Twenty-second to the Twenty-seventh; and at the Town of Reading, for the County of Berks, from the Fifth to the Tenth of April next, inclusive; at which respective Times and Places, all Persons concerned are required to be punctual in discharging their Arrearages.

EDMUND PHYSICK, Receiver-General.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on Saturday, the 27th of February instant, at 5 o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-house, two certain brick messuages or tenements, and two lots or pieces of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Front-street, continued northward beyond the city of Philadelphia; containing in breath on said street 40 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded northward with a certain lane, or street, 35 feet wide, eastward with Front-street aforesaid, southward with ground of William Clifton, and westward with ground now or late in the tenure of George Hyle; seized and taken in execution by

JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on Tuesday, the 9th of March next, at 12 o' clock at noon (and to be struck off precisely at 3 o' clock) at the house of Albrick Bird, in Gwinedth township (commonly called the Spring-house tavern) a certain messuage or tenement, and plantation or tract of land, situated in Gwinedth township aforesaid, containing about 80 acres, be the same more or less; bounded by the great road leading to Philadelphia, and by lands of Rowland Evans, John Evans, and others; having a barn, stables, and other out-houses thereon erected; late the estate of Conrad Cline; seized and taken in execution by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

JUST PUBLISHED, and SOLD by

ROBERT MACGILL,

At the Corner of Laetitia-Court, in Market-street,

THE FASHIONABLE LOVER, a COMEDY,

By RICHARD CUMBERLAND, Author of the West-Indian,

WHERE may be had, lately published, THE WEST-INDIAN: Also THE CONQUEST OF CANADA.

N. B. Said MACGILL makes Ladies and Gentlemens Etwees, to any Size or Pattern, with or without Instruments; also carries on the BOOK-BINDING and STATIONARY Business, in the most general Manner. ¶

TO BE DISPOSED OF

THE Time of a SERVANT GIRL, who has six Years and eight Months to serve; she is about eighteen Years of Age, and came over in one of the Dutch Ships last Fall; can be recommended for her Honesty, Sobriety and good Temper; she was purchased as a compleat Sempstress, which was what she was wanted for in the Family she lives with, and does not turn out one, which is the only Reason of her being sold. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

On MONDAY, the Twelfth of APRIL next, by the Executors of Adam Hoops, deceased, will be sold peremptorily, on the premises, by public VENDUE,

A MERCHANT-MILL and SAW-MILL, situate on the river Delaware, in view of Trenton ferry, about 29 miles from Philadelphia, at the head of the tide, with an Island, containing 44 acres of extraordinary good land, and about 27 acres on the main, opposite said Island, on which 27 acres are erected, the above mills, a handsome two story frame dwelling-house, stone stable and barn, a cooper's shop, smith's shop, shed, store-house, and two small stone dwelling-houses. In this mill are one pair of burr, one pair of Cologne, and one pair of country stones. This house is of stone, 60 feet by 54; the rolling screen, boulting works, and hoisting geers, are all in good order for business, and go by water. This mill in dry seasons is never idle for want of water, and is well supplied with wheat from Durham, Sussex, &c. as the boats from these places may, without any risque, come into the dam, and discharge almost at the mill door, when they cannot, without great danger, pass the falls. The freight of flour from this place to Philadelphia is but Five-pence per barrel. The purchaser, paying one third of the purchase-money, may have time for the rest, giving good security.

ELIZABETH HOOPS, Executrix,
ROBERT HOOPS, } Executors.
DAVID HOOPS, }

Feb. 1, 1773.

The SALE of the following plantations and tracts of LAND, the property of Adam Hoops, of Bucks county, in the province of Pennsylvania, Esq; lately deceased, will begin on Tuesday, the 20th day of April next, at the house of James Pollock, in Carlisle, and continue until the whole are sold,

A PLANTATION, two miles above Col. Chambers's, on the great road from Philadelphia to Winchester, now in the tenure of Owen Ashton, containing 450 acres, of which 120 acres are cleared, including about 40 acres of good meadow.

A plantation adjoining the above, now occupied by Andrew Taylor, containing about 460 acres of extraordinary good wheat and pasture land, of which about 100 acres are cleared and well fenced, including about 30 acres of good meadow.

A tract of land, with a small improvement, known by the name of The Locust Land, situate on Conegocheague creek, within two miles of Chambersburg, containing 650 acres of as good wheat land as any in the settlement.

A plantation adjoining that which formerly belonged to John Mushet, containing 530 acres, of which near 200 acres are cleared and fenced, including 20 acres of meadow, sowed with timothy, as much more meadow may be made; this place is well situated for a store or tavern. The above tracts are, or will be, patented.

Two small tracts of land, one situated on the north side of Conegocheague creek, about 3 miles from Chambersburg, known by the name of Craig's place. The other, on the south side of said creek, nearly opposite the above, whereon was built a mill, known by the name of Hoops's Mill, which has been lately burnt. These two tracts are separated by the creek, and contain about 250 acres, of which 50 acres of fine meadow may be made, and on each place there is a very good mill seat.

A tract of land, with a small improvement, situate on Conegocheague creek, adjoining land of Henry Pawling, about two miles from Justice Allison's, containing about 300 acres.

Another plantation, known by the name of Spear's tract, containing about 300 acres, of which a great part is fine rich bottom. The creek separates these two places.

A tract of land, containing 300 acres, situate about six miles from the town of Bedford, commonly called the Long Bottom, on which a great deal of fine meadow may be made. These five last mentioned tracts are warranted and surveyed.

At the same time will be sold, a large two story stone house, in the town of Carlisle, now in the tenure of George Stevenson, Esquire.

The terms of sale----That the purchaser pays, on receiving his deed, one fourth of the purchase-money, one fourth at the expiration of twelve months thereafter, without interest, and the remaining half in three equal yearly payments, with interest, giving good security. Whoever inclines to purchase any of the above tracts, by private sale, may treat with the Executors, or Mr. Thomas Barclay, in Philadelphia, or with Daniel Clarke, in Bucks county, near Trenton ferry.

ELIZABETH HOOPS, Executrix,
ROBERT HOOPS, } Executors.
DAVID HOOPS, }

Feb. 1, 1773.

Cæcil County, Maryland, February 2, 1773.

To be LETT, and entered on immediately,

A NEW framed HOUSE, with a fire place above, and one below, together with a log granary, with two plank floors in it, with a garden and a lot of ground, convenient for public business or a good tradesman, standing on the main road side, that leads from Sassafras ferry to Appoquinimy landing, near Warwick. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises. STEPHEN BEEDLE. ¶

TO BE LETT,

A MESSUAGE and PLANTATION, lying between the Country Seats of Samuel Shoemaker, Esq; and Captain M'Pherson, bounded on Schuylkill, a good Orchard, of the best chosen Fruit, Quarries of Stone, and a Shad and Herring Fishery. Enquire of JOSEPH GALLOWAY. ¶

Philadelphia, February 24, 1773.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

And entered on immediately,

THE plantation or tract of land, containing 30 acres, four of which are meadow, and may be watered at pleasure, whereon the late Governor Denny, deceased, did live, in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, on which there are a very good dwelling-house, 3 rooms on a floor, coach-house, a large stable, wash-house, with lodging rooms over it, a spring-house, all of stone and lime, a large kitchen with an oven, and many other conveniences therein, adjoining to the mansion-house, which is pleasantly situated on the river Schuylkill, for fishing and fowling, there being plenty of rock and perch to be caught every day, during the season, also a situation for a shad and herring fishery, likewise a young orchard, and a great variety of fruit trees, a good garden, and a well, with excellent water, at the door of the kitchen; it is well adapted for a gentleman's country seat, as it is but little more than four miles from this city, or for a tavern, being formerly occupied as such, to which there was great resort by select companies on parties of pleasure; and a ferry kept, as it lays on a road, which leads to the great road from Philadelphia to Lancaster. For terms, apply to JOHN MALCOLM, Esq; at Monckton-park, or to JAMES WALLACE, in Philadelphia.

To be sold, a certain other tract or piece of land, situate on the abovementioned road, containing about sixteen acres, eight of which may be made meadow, as there is a never-failing stream of water running through the middle of it, bounded by lands of Ann Garrett, John Garrett, Lawrence Garrett, and others. For terms, apply as above. *T.b.c.t.f.*

Easton, January 26, 1773.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March next, will be exposed to sale, by way of public VENDUE, on the premises, between the hours of twelve and five o' clock in the afternoon of the same day,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, situate in Mount-Bethel, in the county of Northampton, on Oquaghton creek, about two miles above Elisha Barton's mill, three miles from Delaware river, and about the same distance from Mount-Bethel Meeting-house, containing about 400 acres, 20 acres of upland cleared, and about 10 acres of meadow, and 40 acres more may be made and watered by the several branches of the said creek, being fed by springs: The said tract may be divided into two or three parts, as may best suit the buyer; there are a good log-house and barn thereon; reasonable time of payment will be given for part of the purchase-money, by giving security, if required. Whoever inclines to view the same, before the day of sale, may apply to PATRICK DUNN, at the above plantation, or to the owner, at Easton, for farther particulars.

¶ JOHN DUNN.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the London Coffee-house, on the first day of March next, at five o' clock in the afternoon,

A CERTAIN LOT, situate on the north side of Pewter-platter-alley, near the Market-house, containing 38½ feet front, and 30 feet 9 inches deep, be the same more or less, having two wooden tenements thereon erected, one of which now rents at Twelve Pounds per annum, the other for Six Pounds, having a well, walled up, of very good water, in the yard, being subject to a groundrent of One Pound Eighteen Shillings and Four-pence a year, and will actually be sold on the day mentioned above, if not sold before by private sale, by DAVID OWEN, and JOHN YOUNG, in Second-street. *Feb.* 4, 1773. ¶

To be SOLD,

FRUIT TREES (of the most curious and best varieties of fruit only) of pruans, plumbs, apricots, pears, and cherries, fit for planting our next ensuing spring. Enquire at the north-west corner house of Third and Race-streets, in Philadelphia, of CHRISTIAN LEHMAN.

*** Also to be sold, a TRACT of between two and three ACRES of LAND, with compleat and suitable buildings, and a large garden, with all other conveniencies thereon, either for a gentleman's country seat or for public business, situate about six miles from this city. Enquire as above. ¶

Philadelphia, December 9, 1772.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That, in Pursuance of an Act of Parliament, intituled, *An Act for vesting certain Estates in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Maryland, belonging to the Proprietors of a Partnership, commonly called The Pennsylvania Land Company, in London, in Trustees, to be sold, and for other Purposes therein mentioned,* on the tenth Day of June next, at eight o' Clock in the Morning, will be exposed to Sale, to the highest and best Bidder, by Public Cant or Auction, at the Old Ferry-house, kept by JOHN HYDER, in Water-street, between Market and Mulberry-streets, in this City, the following PLANTATIONS or Tracts of LAND, in Mispillion Hundred, in the County of Kent, viz.

A Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about 450 Acres, in Possession of William Carpenter.

A Tract, containing about 14 Acres, in Possession of the Heirs of Christopher Sipple.

A Tract, containing about 115 Acres, in Possession of the Heirs of Benjamin Brown.

A Tract, containing about 99 Acres, in Possession of Edward Cox.

A Tract, containing about 89 Acres, in Possession of Moses Clampit.

A Tract, containing about 123 Acres, in Possession of James Craig.

A Tract, containing about 122 Acres, in Possession of Nahur Goddin.

A Tract, containing about 148 Acres, in Possession of Turbeth Cottenham.

A Tract, containing about 71 Acres, in Possession of William Barker.

A Tract, containing about 130 Acres, in Possession of William Barker.

A Tract, containing about 109 Acres, in Possession of Henry Sap.

A Tract, containing about 88 Acres, in Possession of Thomas and Mary Williams.

A Tract, containing about 488 Acres, in Possession of Alexander M'Donald.

A Tract, containing about 8 Acres, in Possession of Edward Elliot.

A Tract, containing about 8 Acres, in Possession of Phineas Banning.

A Tract, containing about 47 Acres, in Possession of Joseph Calloway. And,

A Tract, containing about 153 Acres, in Possession of Thomas Barker.

Persons desiring further Information respecting the Premises, are desired to apply to the Subscribers, in this City.

JACOB COOPER,
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, } ATTORNIES of the Trustees.
JOSHUA HOWELL,

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.